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THE GREAT REBELLION.

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FINAL PASSAGE OF THE ARMY BILL.

REPORTED BATTLE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Baltimore, Thursday, July 25.

Reports having become current that a fight had occurred at Harper's Ferry, a dispatch was sent to the Agent of the Associated Press there, making inquiry into the matter.

The following was received in answer, but contained no signature, and is therefore not entirely credible:

"Yes, we have had a severe fight, but we routed the rebels completely."

Baltimore, Thursday, July 25—10 P. M.

We have been unable to obtain anything more about the fight. It is thought it was a mere skirmish with secession cavalry.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. PATTERSON.

Head-quarters Department of Pennsylvania,
Harper's Ferry, July 25, 1861.

General Orders.—The term for which the troops from Pennsylvania were called into service having expired, and nearly all of them having returned to their homes, the Commanding General, by direction of the War Department, relinquishes command of this Department, on the expiration of their term of service.

The Commanding General regrets to leave you, but it is with satisfaction that you have steadily advanced in the face of the enemy in greatly superior numbers and artillery and offered battle, which they refused, until protected by their strong intrenchments at Winchester.

You have done all that was possible, and more than could have been expected or was demanded, and if advantage has not been taken of your sacrifice, and if the fruits of your campaign have been lost, the fault cannot be imputed to you.

To the members of the Department and Staff, he tenders his thanks for their efficient aid and devotion to duty.

R. PATTERSON,
Major-General Commanding.

STATEMENT OF GEN. PATTERSON.

Baltimore, Thursday, July 25.

A private letter from Gen. Patterson, dated Harper's Ferry, 22d inst., says:

"Gen. Johnston retreated to Winchester, where he had thrown up extensive intrenchments, and had a large number of heavy guns. I could have turned his position, and attacked him in the rear, but he had received large reinforcements from Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia—a total force of over thirty-five thousand Confederate troops, and five thousand Virginia Militia. My force is less than twenty thousand. Nineteen regiments, whose term of service was up, or would be within a week, all refused to stay one hour over their time but four, viz.: two Indiana regiments, Frank Jarrett's, (the Eleventh Pennsylvania,) and Owen's, (the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania.) Five regiments have gone home. Two more go to-day, and three more to-morrow. To avoid being cut off with the remainder, I fell back, and occupied this place."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 25.

The *Evening Bulletin* says:

A reliable gentleman of this city furnishes us with an interesting statement received from the lips of a wealthy Virginian, residing a few miles from Manassas Junction. He is a man of Northern birth and Union leanings, though he was forced to go with the Southern current, as his property and family are in that region. He witnessed the battle Sunday at Manassas, and describes the conduct of the National troops as daring and brave in every respect. They fought as tenaciously as bull-dogs. During Sunday night, after the excitement of the battle was subsiding, he escaped from his residence near Manassas, got through the rebel lines, and entered Washington City in company with some stragglers. He had business at the North, and took this chance to escape. He states that the rebel loss is at between 3,000 and 4,000. The Black Horse Cavalry, the crack regiment of Virginians, was most terribly cut up—only two hundred out of the regiment being seen after the battle. Our informant says that it was a most fortunate thing for the Union troops that they did not drive the rebels beyond Manassas while the battle lasted, for within two miles of the rear of the Junction, the ground for many acres is mined in the most artistic manner, and tons of gunpowder placed there. It was the intention of Beauregard, if driven back, to wait until the National army had moved forward upon these mines, when they would have been fired and the Union troops blown to atoms.

Our informant thinks that the Government is not at all aware of the extent of the rebel preparations to destroy our troops. Upwards of twelve thousand negroes were employed to work on the intrenchments at Manassas, and about the same number were employed to work on the intrenchments at Richmond.

Our informant is the owner of a large number of slaves, and was required to furnish a certain number of them to work for the rebels every day.

Gen. Lee was not at Manassas when the battle occurred, but is now at Richmond commanding an active force there, which our informant estimates at ten thousand.

The City of Richmond is surrounded with mines like those at Manassas. If the rebels find that the Union men are going to take it the city will be blown up.

Had the National forces got beyond Manassas last Sunday in safety, Beauregard admits that the rebel cause would have been lost forever.

The rebel troops have good arms, but in other respects are badly equipped.

Not over a thousand rebel civilians were allowed to witness the great battle of Sunday, all others being kept back by the picket guards. Those who did see the fight were the personal friends of the more prominent rebel officers.

An impression prevails at the South that the North has no money, and cannot get any. The rebels are under the delusion that the heavy sums owed to the North by the South will be the means of making us bankrupt, and that in less than a year the North will cave in.

There are two regiments of well-drilled negroes at Richmond.

Our informant heard of no rumors of slave insurrections, except in North Carolina and Alabama.

The bitterness of feeling at the South against the North is described as of the most terrible description.

Our informant thought the National prisoners would suffer bad treatment at the hands of the rebels.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Thursday, July 25.

Gen McClellan reached Washington this evening. Col. Lander, who will be one of his Aids, also arrived this morning. The new commander will at once commence the organization of the forces composing the new *Corps d'Armée*.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

Major Philip Kearney, of New-York, was to-day appointed a Brigadier-General, and ordered to report to Gen. McClellan. Major Kearney distinguished himself in the Mexican War, losing his right arm in one of the battles of that campaign.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

The rebels this morning returned an answer to the flag of truce sent up by Major Wadsworth. The letter borne by Major Wadsworth was addressed to "The Commander of the forces at Manassas Junction." This letter is returned unopened, with an indorsement signed by Gen. Johnston, stating that as the communication was not addressed properly, it was returned unopened. This was brought to our lines by three rebel officers under a flag of truce.

THE ARMY BILL A LAW.

The Senate and House to-day agreed upon the amendments to the Army bill. It provides that the regular Army shall be increased ten regiments, of twenty-five hundred men each. At the end of three years the regular Army is to be reduced to twenty-five thousand men. All regular officers that may hold commissions in regiments that may be disbanded at the end of three years, will be retained in the service with their rank and position.

RETURN OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH.

The New-York Twenty-fifth, State Militia, returns to Albany to-morrow.

READY FOR ANOTHER BATTLE.

Griffin's Battery has been refitted, and under its gallant commander, is again ready for action.

COMMANDED BY REBEL OFFICERS.

Several of our soldiers concur in the statement that some of our men were ordered to move by rebel officers, who, seeing the men without officers, ordered them where they would front the rebel forces. A Sergeant of the Thirty-eighth assures me that he was the victim of one such instance.

TO BE TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL.

Capt. Harold, of the Thirty-eighth, is to be Court-martialed for cowardice on the field of battle. He has tendered his resignation.

LOSSES OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

The Seventy-ninth seems to have suffered in its company officers. Seven of the ten captains are killed, wounded or missing. Three lieutenants are wounded, and two are missing.

DEMANDS AN INQUIRY.

Col. Walrath, of the Twelfth New-York Volunteers, has demanded a Court of Inquiry.

OFFICE SEEKERS TABOOED.

Office seekers are again to be tabooed until after we have had another dash at the enemy. Notice is given, that any person asking for office after this will be considered as aiding and abetting the enemy.

THE RESERVED CANNON.

Much has been said about Col. Einstein's returning to the battle-field at 11 o'clock on the night of the battle, and bringing off a battery. As the story is told, it implies that the rebels were not within reach of the field, and that we were unpursued. I don't know about the latter, but Einstein did no such thing as is told. His brigade was detailed to cover the retreat. The battery of the Eighth Regiment was left at Centerville, at the camp, and in the retreat this was not looked after. When Einstein brought up the rear, with German frugality he picked up the Eighth battery, and brought it in to Alexandria.

THE REBEL FORCE.

It is well settled that the rebels had a very large force at Manassas. Col. Gorman, in passing through the woods, encountered a wounded rebel, who asked him for some water. The Colonel gave him the water, and after the wounded man had drank, he begged Col. Gorman to leave the ground as soon as he could that the rebel forces numbered one hundred thousand men.

TOOK THE OATH.

One of the prisoners captured has been before a prisoner, and was discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance.

THE REBEL PICKETS.

The rebels have pushed their pickets up close to our lines,—indeed, they are nearer Washington than they have been for the past four weeks.

TROOPS ARRIVING.

The Seventh, Eighth and Tenth Regiments of the Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived to-day.

THE WOUNDED DOING WELL.

All the wounded men in Washington are doing well. Col. Heintzelman and Col. Hunter are both rapidly recovering.

REGIMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

The following regiments are on the Virginia side:

Twenty-fourth, Col. Sullivan, on the outpost towards Fairfax.

Twenty-sixth, Col. Christian, near Fort Ellsworth.

Sexenteenth, Col. Lansing, occupying Fort Ellsworth.

Thirty-eighth, Col. Ward, near Fort Ellsworth.

Thirty-fifth, Col. Brown, near Fort Ellsworth.

Twenty-third, Col. Hoffman, in Fort Runyon.

Twenty-first, Col. Rogers, in Fort Runyon.

Thirteenth, Col. Ruinby, Fort Corcoran.

Fifteenth, Col. Murphy, Fairfax Court-house.

Col. Matteson, Thirty-first, Col. Pratt, and Sixteenth, Col. Davies near Fort Ellsworth.

Twelfth Volunteers, Col. Walrath, near Fort Albany.

Fourteenth, Militia, Arlington House.

Twenty-eighth, Militia, Fort Corcoran.

Eleventh, Zouaves, Alexandria.

FEEDING THE STRAGGLERS.

On Monday morning, after the disaster at Bull's Run, the officers and men of the Twenty-first New-York Volunteers, fed more than eight thousand stragglers, and secured twenty-one straggling horses.

RUMORS ABOUT THE REBELS.

Rumors are rife of a projected attack upon Washington by a portion of the rebel forces under Johnston, who are to cross the Potomac sixteen miles above Washington, and come down on the Maryland side. It is not probable that the rebels are in a condition to make such a movement.

GROWING BOLDER.

The Secessionists of Washington are growing bolder day by day, especially the wives and female relations of the hundreds from Washington who are serving in the rebel ranks. On the day after the battle, they began to be quite openmouthed, and now they are jubilant. Many of these persons are in the employ of Government, and the wife of more than one rebel soldier earns a living by copying documents in the Interior Department.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, July 25.

The two branches of Congress have compromised their disagreeing amendment to the bill for the increase of the military establishment. The Senate had provided for an augmentation to an extent of eleven regiments of 23,000 men, in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive.

This the House altered to a volunteer force, but, through the Joint Committee of Conference, receded from the amendment, and agreed to the Senate bill, with a proviso that the Army which is thus made to consist of 40,000 shall be reduced to 25,000 men at the end of the war, without further legislation. All the officers of the regular Army who may be assigned to duty in the new regiments are, on the latter being disbanded, to return to their former regiments, with the pay and promotion to which they shall be entitled.

Both Houses have concurred in the report of the Conference Committee.

From what can be ascertained it is by no means certain that the Senate will consent to all the appointments for these new regiments.

The following is a list of the wounded in the Georgetown Hospital:

Lieut. Mason, Second Cavalry.
Lieut. Hopkin, Company B, Sixteenth Regiment of New-York.
Private Fred. Wisenburg, Second Michigan Regiment.
Private Jacob Snyder, Third Connecticut Regiment.
Private Philip Lawrence, Second Wisconsin Regiment.
Private Joshua Wilferton, First Michigan Regiment.
Private Thomas Gentner, Second Maine Regiment.
Corporal L. W. Derby, Second Maine Regiment.
Private H. S. Bottell, First Michigan Regiment.
Private W. S. Cornelius, First Michigan Regiment.
Private W. K. Austen, Second Vermont Regiment.
Private Owen Mayo, Second Maine Regiment.
Private H. Wilson, First Cavalry.
Private B. F. Middleton, Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment.
Private H. N. Chapin, Second Connecticut Regiment.
Private J. O'Brien, Second Artillery.
Private John Hurd, Second Maine Regiment.
Private G. Donaphin, Second Wisconsin Regiment.
Private T. Murphy, Second Wisconsin Regiment.
Private C. Billinger, Second Wisconsin Regiment.
Private W. Kinney, New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment.
Private John Stratton, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Private Wm. Collins, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Private Charles Hall, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Private —— Walter, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Private Geo. W. McIntosh, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Private Henry Marshall, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Private John Rutledge, New-York Seventh-ninth Regiment.
Private W. Rutherford, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Private —— Stacks, New-York Seventh-ninth Regiment.
Private John B. Groves, New-York Thirteenth Regiment.
Private Thos. Thompson, New-York Eleventh Regiment.
Private Alial G. Howan, Second Vermont Regiment.
Private P. Vanderwerken, First Michigan Regiment.
Private Edward Carver, Second Maine Regiment.
Private H. Nooks, New-York First Regiment.
Private James Burns, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Private Joseph Connelly, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Private N. F. Eldridge, Second Wisconsin Regiment.
Private John Gahegan, Second Maine Regiment.
Private Charles Hall, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Private A. G. Howard, Second Vermont Regiment.
Private William Corrins, New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment.
Private M. S. Nichols, Second Michigan Regiment.
Private —. McConnell, New-York Jackson Guard.
Private Hugh Fisher, New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment.

The following are the wounded brought to the Washington Infirmary to-day:

C. E. Hiss, Minnesota First.
Davidson, Minnesota 1st; Anthony, Minnesota 1st.
E. S. Frank, Connecticut Second.
David Blanchard, Maine Fourth.
Wm. Bray, Massachusetts Fifth.
Wm. Morrison, New-York Seventy-ninth.
Emil Kleinschmidt, De Kalb.
G. W. Cooker, Minnesota First.
S. A. Farguson, Minnesota First.
Francis Gibson, Minnesota First.
G. Hugh McLaughlin, New-York Thirty-eighth.
Wm. Frankford, Fire Zouaves.
Thomas Crosby, Wisconsin Second.
Sergt. Holmes, New-Hampshire Second.
Lieut. Zehaus, New-York.
G. Thompson, Ohio First.
J. Nathaniel Wright, New-York Twenty-seventh.
Wm. Davcock, Maine Third.
David Fleming, Zouaves.
Albert Charles, New-York Eleventh.
Madison McClelland, New-York Sixteenth.
J. M. Zoak, Wisconsin Second.
Timothy Curran, Massachusetts Eleventh.
James Lausaroo, New-York Thirty-fifth.
Charles Simmons, New-York Fourteenth.
John McDonald, New-York Seventy-ninth.
Jeremiah McCarty, Zouaves.
A. K. Knox, New-Jersey Third.
James McCown, Fire Zouaves.
Joseph Fry, Minnesota First.
Hiram Harding, Minnesota First.
C. W. Wintkler, New-Jersey First.
James Mahoney, Peter Randall, John Jatoke
Stephen Johnson, Minnesota First.
John Anozo, Minnesota First.
Capt. Whitehouse, Maine Fourth.
Lieut. Bingar, Maine Fourth.
John Hermergin, Zouaves.
John Conkling, New-York Twenty-fifth.
John O'Connor, New-York Twenty-fifth.
Martin Wooden, Michigan First.
Sergeant-Major Goodwin, Zouaves.
Corporal Williams, Zouaves.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE FIGHT.

Louisville, Ky., Thursday, July 25.

A special dispatch to the *Courier*, dated the 23d inst., says that the rebels captured 63 cannon, 25,000 stand of arms, 1,200 horses, and all the stores and provisions of the National force, valued at a million of dollars.

The dispatch also states that a buggy and epaulettes, marked Gen. Scott, were also captured.

The rebel loss is reported at 250 killed and a 1,000 wounded.

The Fourth Alabama Regiment suffered severely, as did Wade's Hampton Legion.

Another dispatch says that the loss of the Confederates is 2,000; that the loss of the National forces is 15,000 killed, and that the number of wounded and prisoners taken is not known.

Two members of Congress are among the prisoners.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Thursday, July 25.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to establish an arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois. Laid over.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the surrender and disposition of the property of the United States and Navy-yards at Pensacola and Norfolk.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, moved to add, "the Armory at Harper's Ferry," which was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, offered a joint resolution, that we, as the representatives of the people and States, hereby declare a strict determination to maintain the supremacy of the Government and the integrity of the Union of these United States. To this end we pledge the entire resources of the Government and people until the rebels submit to one and cease their efforts to destroy the other. Laid over and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill granting lands to the people of the Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Howe offered a resolution that the President be requested to inform the Senate what instructions have been given to Foreign Ministers in reference to the rebellion. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to indemnify the States in expenses incurred to defend the Government. Passed.

Mr. Simmons, from Rhode Island, from the Committe on Finance, reported an amendment to the bill to raise the revenue. The bill was taken up.

Mr. Simmons proceeded to explain the merits of the amendment, and urged its passage. He said the Government must now prepare for all emergencies, and provide for the men who fought so bravely the other day. He said the bravery displayed by the National troops was worthy of the palmiest days of Rome. He paid a special tribute to the gallantry of the Rhode Island soldiers. The people expect us to do our duty, adjourn and go home.

Mr. Hale said that he wanted it understood that if the newspapers hurried on the late battle, that Congress is not going to obey the newspapers now as to the time of adjournment. He referred to the gallantry of Col. Marston, of New-Hampshire, in the late battle.

Mr. Fessenden said we cannot hurry the adjournment. We are here at our own expense, and, therefore, will be no trouble to the people. We must perform our duty carefully, as the importance of the crisis demands.

The bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Fessenden made a report from the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The report was agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

Mr. Ten Eyck moved to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill providing for the construction of iron-clad steamers, with a view to include in the examination the vessels already in process of construction.

The discussion was considered for some time on the merits of Stevens' Battery.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, moved to take up the resolution he offered yesterday. Agreed to.

Mr. Polk moved to amend the resolution so as to read "that the present civil war has been forced on the country by the Disunionists in the Northern and Southern States," and to strike out what is said about being in arms against the Government.

Mr. Collamer—Does the Senator know of any Disunionists in the Northern States in revolt?

Mr. Polk believed there were Disunionists in the North. He had read their speeches, and how they made rejoicings over the present state of things.

The amendment was disagreed to, by yeas, 4; nays, 33.

Messrs. Johnson, (of Missouri,) Kennedy, Polk and Saulsbury voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Rice asked to be excused from voting on any questions which were not purely legislative.

Mr. Trumbull objected to some portion of the phraseology of the resolutions. He said it was proper to subjugate persons in rebellion and war, and for that purpose he moved to strike out the words "in revolt against the Capital and the Constitution."

Mr. Collamer said that no country was more deluded than ours with the words and quotations made from the old speeches of men who framed this Government. That the States could not be subjugated applied entirely under the old Confederation. As to arguing for abandoning the old form of Government and adopting a new, it had no application to the present form of Government. He was for subjugation in the proper sense of the word. The Constitution is the highest law in the land, and the Legislatures of the States or the people will not be anything if it is overthrown by disorganization.

Mr. Harris said he was in favor of the resolution, as the war was not carried on for the purposes of subjugation; but if, in the course of the war, Slavery should be abolished, he should not shed tears. But that was not the purpose.

Mr. Fessenden said he had some objection to the words, "around the Capital." As to the word subjugation, he had no objections. We do not carry on the war for the purposes of subjugation or oppression; but we have a purpose which we mean to carry out, to maintain the Government, and it is for them to say whether, in carrying out the purpose, it would become necessary to subjugate.

Mr. Doolittle suggested the words "near the Capital," which would be the fact. It was necessary to prosecute the war for the maintenance of the Union, and if necessary, to subjugation, capture and hanging; but the purpose of the war was simply the maintenance of the laws and the Constitution, and it devolved especially on the Republican party to defend the Constitution.

Mr. Nilley said, after the explanations of Senators, he saw no objection to the word subjugation; but there was a great sensitiveness among many of our States, and there was a prejudice that this was a war to reduce the Old Dominion to a province. His constituents thought the war involves the very question of constitutional liberty now and forever, and he, with this view, wus ready to vote everything without stint, let or hindrance, to put down the war and reëstablish the Union on a basis never to be overthrown. Pass the resolution as it is, and it would give strength and muscle to every arm now striving for the Union.

Mr. Trumbull said he could not vote for the resolution as it was worded.

Mr. Hale said he would vote for the resolution exactly as it was. He contended that it had never been claimed that the Government had any right to interfere with Slavery in the States. He had always declared so, and did now. He thought it due to friends, like those in Virginia, if these are our sentiments, to say so.

Mr. Kennedy objected to the resolution, because it does not state fully the causes of the war. He thought it was not entirely due to the Southern Disunionists. If offers of peace and conciliation had been accepted last session, we would not have been in war. He would vote for the resolution, with this explanation of what were the actual causes of the war.

Mr. Clark said he would vote for the resolution as presented by the Senator from Tennessee. The Senators from Tennessee and from Virginia contended with difficulties we knew nothing of, and he was willing to let them have it, and bid them God speed in their efforts to preserve the Union.

The motion to amend was disagreed to.

Mr. Polk asked that the resolution be divided. He could not vote for the first part but would for the last portion.

The Senate refused to divide.

Mr. Breckinridge said he could not vote for the resolution, as he thought it did not state the facts in regard to the war being forced on the country by the Southern Disunionists. His opinion was that the present condition of things was due to the refusal of the majority, last Winter, to make any conciliation. He did not think the attack on Fort Sumter was any cause for general war, and the President is responsible for the general war. He did not think that Congress had done its duty to the whole country. He believed the war was prosecuted for the purpose of subjugation and not for the maintenance of the Constitution, for the Constitution is trampled on every day. He believed if the war was carried on twelve months it would be the grave of constitutional liberty; that was his humble judgment. Peace is what we need for the restoration of the Government and the preservation of constitutional liberty.

Mr. Sherman thanked God that the speech of the Senator from Kentucky did not represent the voice of Kentucky. The President has not brought about the war, but it was forced on the country by those who fired on the flag, and committed acts of war. The truth is, the people have foreborne too long with Southern treason. They demanded a new Constitution with new provisions, and because we would not do this, they tried to break up the Government. He thought all this clap-trap about subjugation should be dismissed from the Senate. He thought the resolution literally true, but the Senator justifies those who forced the country into the war, and charges the majority of the Senate and President with an attempt to subvert the Constitution. He (Sherman) was for war to save the country, and he was willing to give all he had, even his life, for the purpose of protecting the Government.

Mr. Breckinridge replied, contending that his arguments were not answered. He proposed to stand on the Constitution as much as any Senator, and thought he did represent the State of Kentucky, but if Kentucky was determined on going into a horrible fratricidal war, he would acquiesce, but he would be no Senator on this floor. The Senator from Ohio closed by saying that he was for war. He would close as a Senator from Kentucky, as a friend to the Constitution and a philanthropist, by saying he was against the war.

Mr. Doolittle defended the majority of the Senate and the Administration from being the cause of the war, and said that no terms of compromise would be received last session; but the rebels in arms demanded what they knew could not be granted, for the very purpose of having States go out. He charged the friends of the Senator from Kentucky with a design to break up the Union, when he broke up the Charleston Convention.

Mr. Breckinridge denied such intention. He claimed for himself that he never uttered a word or cherished a thought that was false to the Constitution.

Mr. Doolittle continued. He contended that the Disunionists only wanted a pretext to try to break up the Government. The President has done nothing more than a private individual had a right to do in case of actual treason. The Senator from Virginia (Hunter) last year talked of reconstruction. The true method of reconstruction was that practiced in the Virginia Government, which will rise higher than ever before. The people of the country are sworn to maintain the Government, and they will sustain it at whatever cost of blood or treasure.

Mr. Browning intended to vote for the resolution, but could not permit the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky to go unreplied to. The Senator had been allowed the largest liberty, and he has taken every opportunity to assail the President, but he had not heard a single word of denunciation against those who seize the property and assaulted the flag. He desired to know whether he approved the acts of South Carolina in attempting to withdraw from the Union, and the acts of those States who followed her in treason. He desired to ask the Senator from Kentucky what the President should have done when the flag was fired on, and when loyal men were fired on, and their lives assailed? He had not informed us, nor none of those who assailed the President has informed us. Should the Government humble itself before treason? If not, what else should it do? Those are deluding themselves fatally who think that any compromise with treason will close this war. Chivalric Southern treason boast that the slaves are arming in their behalf; but if suggested that the North put arms in the hands of its black citizens, there goes up a dismal howl. Let them beware lest they teach us a lesson. If they force us to assume that, he would advise the President to proclaim universal emancipation. The Senator from Kentucky says we need peace, but how was peace to come? He contended that all propositions for peace were fiercely denounced by Senators from Virginia and others.

The resolution was then adopted.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Cowan, Divin, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Johnson, of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Lane, of Indiana, Lane, of Kansas, Latham, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Wade, Williamson, Willey, Wilson—30.

Nays—Messrs. Breckinridge, Johnson, of Missouri, Polk, Powell, Trumbull.

Mr. Trumbull explained that he voted against it on account of objective phraseology.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, July 25.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, rising to a personal explanation, said the remarks he made yesterday were entirely without premeditation. If, in the heat of debate, he had wounded the feelings of any gentleman, he regretted it. If he had violated the courtesy of the House, he made his humble acknowledgment. This statement was not prompted by any one, but was made in justice to his own feelings. Yesterday was the only occasion he had been led into a personal controversy, and he assured his friends that he went further than he intended.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, was not in his seat during this explanation.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution appropriating $2,000, in order that the President may adopt such measures as may be necessary to insure a representation of the United States at the World's Fair, in London, in 1862.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Senate bill supplementary to the late loan act, with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the denomination of Treasury Notes below $50, which he may exchange for a loan bearing interest at 9 per cent. per annum if this amount is necessary in order to negotiate a loan, the aggregate amount of Treasury notes not to exceed $250,000,000. The duties on imports, tea, coffee, sugar, spices, wines, liquors and all such excise and other internal duties and taxes as may be collected, are pledged for the redemption of the debt incurred. Adopted by one majority. The bill passed.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom the direct tax and National duties bill was yesterday referred, reported that they were unable to devise any provision which will be constitutional, and at the same time carry into effect the instructions of the House.

The Senate's amendments to the bill for the payment of the Baltimore Police; making appropriations for facilitating the coinage of gold dollars, and for the manufacture and purchase of flag-signals, were considered and adopted.

The direct tax and internal duties bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Stevens moved to include slaves in the objects of the direct taxation.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, expressed his surprise at the amendment, as the Federal Government has never recognized human bondage as property.

Mr. Stevens explained that the proposed tax was a capitation tax and not as on property.

Mr. Lovejoy wished to know why then a capitation tax was not laid on all other persons.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, advocated the amendment on the ground that the Constitution warranted the tax, according to representation.

Mr. Sheffield, of Rhode Island, moved, in order to obviate the difficulty, to make the sentence read as follows: "Direct taxes on all property in the States, properly subject to exaction." In the course of his remarks he said that Rhode Island would contribute still further of her men and give her last dollar for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion. She would say, "Take what we have, but give us a Government." His amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, objected to the passage of a bill of this magnitude with almost telegraphic speed, instead of devoting not less than two weeks to its consideration. He was amazed that the question was raised as to whether slaves should be taxed as property, when in every instance of direct taxation the tax has been so imposed. The amendment of the tariff, which in many instances is prohibited, would yield more money than this bill. A direct tax was the most odious, oppressive and least profitable, and accompanied by more fraud and defalcation than at the Custom-house.

Mr. Burnett said if there was to be a direct taxation, let it come now. They could not maintain the credit of the Government unless they provide the means of paying the interest on the public debt. He was against this bill. Those who evinced so much spirit in voting men and money to carry on the war should not retreat from the means for footing the bill.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New York, advocated a tax on bonds and mortgages, State and railroad stocks, and opposed the bill.

Mr. Calvert, of Maryland, wanted the tax imposed on real and personal property of all descriptions. He came to vote everything necessary to carry on the war. A direct tax was not so odious as the revolution which must be suppressed.

Messrs. Harrison, of Ohio, and Kelly, of Pennsylvania, severally advocated the amendments, with a view to produce, as far as practicable, equality of taxation.

Mr. Stevens' amendment taxing slaves received a vote of 69, against 25.

Messrs. Edwards, of New Hampshire, and Dunn, of Maryland, severally condemned hasty legislation. Additional time was necessary to act intelligently on a measure of such importance. The latter wished its consideration postponed till the next session of Congress.

Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, advocated the taxing of annual incomes ten per centum.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, in reply to Mr. Wickliffe, argued that the Tariff could not be amended to produce the necessary revenue and hence it must be direct taxation.

On motion of Mr. Wickliffe, the Committee rose, when he moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report a revenue tariff bill, and, if necessary, for direct taxes and excise, in order that the taxes may bear equally on the wealth of the country, and that the Committee report next session.

Objection was made, when the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK TO THE RESCUE.

A CALL FOR 25,000 MORE VOLUNTEERS.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. MORGAN.

The President of the United States having requested me to furnish additional troops for the prompt suppression of resistance to the Constitution and laws, I do hereby call for a volunteer force of 25,000 men to serve for three years, or during the war. Such force will be raised pursuant to a general order which will be issued immediately, and which will prescribe the mode of organization. To the end that every portion of the State may have an opportunity to contribute thereto, the rendezvous will be at New-York, Albany and Elmira—the head-quarters at Albany.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

By order of the Governor.

Lockwood L. Doty, Private Secretary.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, July 24.
Via Baltimore, Thursday, July 25.

Two important reconnoissances are taking place to-day. A flag of truce was sent from Newport News to Yorktown, to-day, with two ladies and a gentleman who wished, under peculiar circumstances, to return to their homes in Virginia.

Several rifled 42-pounders have recently arrived from New-York. Some of them will be mounted on the Rip Raps.

A number of artillery officers, recently from Fortress Monroe, are among the missing in the defeat at Manassas.

There was an alarm last night, and it is expected that Col. Magruder will make a demonstration in this direction.

Col. Max Weber is now in command at Hampton. The regiments have been drawn inside of intrenchments which nearly surround the village.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Thursday, July 25.

The *Journal* says that the Kentuckians who escaped from Pensacola have arrived here. They say there are only about six thousand Confederate troops at Fort Pickens, and that they are miserably fed and clothed, and have received no pay since March. Large numbers had died of typhoid fever. There have been many deserters, and almost the entire force are disgusted, and would return home if they could get away.

The camp of the State Guard at Muldrough's Hill was abandoned yesterday, and the arms returned to this city. The camp of the State Guard at Cynthia has also been abandoned.

Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, is at Memphis. He made a speech there, saying that one hundred thousand troops could be readily raised to do battle for the South, if they could get arms. He had left twenty-five to thirty thousand men, under Ben McCulloch and Gen. Price, well armed, who were to march on Springfield on the day of his (Jackson's) departure, with the view of attacking Siegel's forces. By this time the attack had doubtless been made. The Governor was quite sanguine of redeeming the State from Lincoln's despotism, but he desired the coöperation of Tennessee and other Southern States, by the way of expediting the matter.

Kentucky deserters from Camp Boone, in Tennessee, say they were required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy and serve for three years, and invade Kentucky at any time the presiding officer should see proper.

A large Government building, with the Navy-yard inclosure, at Memphis, has been burned.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 25.

Gen. McClellan arrived here at half-past two o'clock this afternoon. He was escorted through the streets in a barouche drawn by grey horses. The reserve regiments paraded, at an hour's notice, in his honor. The carriage in which he rode was loaded down with bouquets. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.

Baltimore, Thursday, July, 25.

It is reported that Gen. Beauregard has gone in the direction of Harper's Ferry.

LATEST MISSOURI NEWS.

St. Louis, Thursday, July 25.

Maj.-Gen. Fremont arrived here, this morning, and took up his quarters at the residence of the late Col. Brant.

Accounts from Keokuk, Iowa, say that several hundred Secessionists had taken possession of Memphis, Scotland County, Mo., on Saturday last, and were intrenching themselves, on the apprehension of an attack from about 1,000 Union men, under Col. Moore, encamped near by.

One thousand stand of arms have been distributed along the Southern border of Iowa, by Gov. Kirkwood. Much excitement existed on the border of both States.

The Secessionists are disarming the Union men in southeast Missouri.

SICKLES' BRIGADE EN ROUTE.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 25.

The regiment of Col. Sickles' Brigade passed through here last night.

Archibald McNeil, of Company G, Sickles' Regiment, was shot in the upper jaw while the train was passing to the dépôt, it is supposed accidentally, while saluting the troops. He was taken to the hospital. The wound is severe.

RETURN OF TROOPS.

Toledo, Thursday, July 25.

The Ohio Fourteenth Regiment returned to-day from Western Virginia, their term of enlistment having expired. They were enthusiastically welcomed. The majority are ready to reënlist for the war, after a few weeks' furlough.

MORE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS EN ROUTE.

Boston, Thursday, July 25.

The Tenth Regiment, Col. Briggs, embarked on board the steamers *Ben. Deford* and *S. R. Spaulding*, this afternoon, for Washington direct.

A PRISONER WITH THE REBELS.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 25.

A dispatch to the *Bulletin* says that Mr. Clark, a member of the choir of Trinity Church, New-York, was taken a prisoner by the rebels at Fairfax-Court-house.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE SHARP-SHOOTERS.

Concord, Thursday, July 25.

New-Hampshire responds to the call for Sharp-shooters, furnishing one company for Berdan's Regiment, to be armed and equipped by the State.

A Government agent left last evening for Montpelier, to confer with the Governor of Vermont.

[*For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.*]

NOTES OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

How the Affair was Regarded in Washington and Elsewhere—Facts and Incidents—Causes of the Disaster—The Conduct of the Troops—Rebel Accounts, &c.

THE REPULSE AT MANASSAS.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON—SCENES IN PUBLIC PLACES—THE STRAGGLERS IN TOWN—THE WOUNDED HERE—GEN. MANSFIELD AND HIS VISITORS—SCENE AT HIS OFFICE—ARRIVAL OF THE FIRE ZOUAVES—ONE OF THEIR YARNS—LIEUT. KNOX'S STATEMENT—TERRIFIC CHARGE—BRUTALITIES OF THE ENEMY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22, 1861—Midnight.

There can be no possible use in bemoaning the present state of things in this city, at the seat of war or elsewhere. One can best forget himself and his feelings by plunging at once in *medias res* as they are, and that I propose to do. On Sunday, our earlier dispatches gave most cheering accounts of the gallantry of our soldiers, of the rout of the rebels, and of the undoubted success of the United States troops, and well aware of the eager anxiety of all the citizens of the great metropolis concerning the events of the day, we promptly and regularly forwarded the news as obtained at headquarters. The scenes which took place at every public resort, at the corners of the streets and throughout the entire city indicated the hearty gratification and great enthusiasm of the people. So soon as a dispatch was received at the War Department or by some fortunate newspaper man, it was copied, put upon the bulletins, and read to the assembled hundreds, who joyfully greeted each and every word with rousing, sympathetic cheers,, and as accessions were made to the surging crowd, the word of glad tidings was read and reread until the reader became hoarse, though the hearers called for more. The President in his Cabinet received the same news that so electrified New-York ; Gen. SCOTT, in his little back office, heard with satisfaction the same bulletins that so excited the noisy crowds ; and no one dreamed for a moment that while these spontaneous tributes of thankfulness to God, and of honor to our brave men, were bursting forth from eye, from lip, from heart, those very men were being mowed down upon the field of battle like grass upon the meadow.

Towards 10 o'clock at night there were rumors of trouble, stories of repulse, and narratives indicating disaster, but they were not credited. Gen. MANSFIELD stated distinctly at the hotel that the guns and equipments of the enemy were in the hands of our troops, and an official courier from Gen. MCDOWELL to the Commander-in-Chief telegraphed that a "great battle had been fought, and victory won," and that he was on his way to this city with details. That for the time being settled the matter, and it was not until Mr. RAYMOND, sun-burned, dusty, and hardly recognizable, entered the telegraph office at midnight, that the news of our rout was even credibly suggested. It was then too late to countermand the dispatches already sent, and the telegraphic censor, undoubtedly thinking Mr. RAYMOND's dispatch contained too much truth, struck it from the "all right" file, and the TIMES was compelled, as were its cotemporaries, to go forth to its readers, with an incorrect statement of the day's result.

This morning, at first slowly and by twos and threes, came the stragglers into town with melancholy faces, dirt-begrimed and weary, with corroborative accounts of the disaster. Many of them were wild with excitement. Men who, on ordinary occasions, are calm, cool, and sensible, seemed beside themselves, and gave utterance to the wildest, most incoherent and senseless statements concerning the fight, the subsequent stampede, and the latest situation of affairs. It was apparently impossible to obtain anything approximating a truthful *résume*, or one which it would be safe to transmit to the thousands of loving ones at home, who wait on the telegraphic word as they would on the report from head-quarters. After a little, others, more composed, arrived, and we then hoped to get at something worthy of belief, but, after patient hearing and careful comparison, it was evident that if a thousand men, having seen the battle, should publish each an account, there would be exactly one thousand conflicting stories.

The rain poured down in torrents. Like the thick, heavy drops of an August thunder-shower, has been the fall of rain all day long. From early morning until now, the cumbersome baggage-wagons have jolted over the stones of our roughly-cobbled streets, bringing the wounded and the dying to the hospitals and the infirmaries. So, too, have the easier riding ambulances, all of which were filled with our disabled and suffering soldiers. Very many of the soldiers, having received discharges from their companies, sought the way to Gen. MANSFIELD's head-quarters, that they might receive the necessary signature of some official therewith connected. I had occasion to go at an early hour to the office, and truly the scene there was a sorrowful one.

Gen. MANSFIELD occupies a house on the corner fronting the War Department. In the second story are his offices. Passing the sentry at the foot of the stairs, I entered the front room, which is his private office. It is uncarpeted. In the centre of the room was a large table covered with papers ; at the further corner was a little box desk, at which sat the pale-faced, grief-stricken General, and at the opposite corner was another desk, on which leaned, fast asleep, the worn-out Secretary, Capt. DRAKE DEKAY. In the connecting room, waiting in turn to speak with Maj. TALBOT or Gen. MANSFIELD, was a group of men whose appearance I can never forget. One poor fellow, apparently about twenty-five years old, seemed to be in the last stage of consumption. He was, oh! how thin and pale, and when the sharp, curt voice of the peremptory official called his name, it was with the greatest difficulty he could tremblingly stagger to the desk. His head was covered with a handkerchief; his eyes fairly stood out from their bony sockets ; his beard was half-grown, and his moustache but just starting ; his pale lips were parted ; his neck seemed unnaturally long, and his scanty uniform hung upon him like a sack. Unfortunately an informality in his papers made it necessary for him to go back to Alexandria, that an additional signature might be obtained ; and when, after some ineffectual argument, he found it was useless to urge his illness as an excuse, he turned away with a look so full of weariness and so pitiful in expression, that I could not refrain from inwardly cursing the infernal system of routine and tape which so annoys and perplexes our entire military action. I handed the man a glass of water, at which he seemed surprised, but thanking me, gulphed it down, and then asked permission to sit upon a bench in the hall until he could be somewhat restored. I left him asleep.

The others are in various stages of disability. Some had no shoes, others no hat ; some fell asleep standing in their turn, others sat upon the floor and snored with exhaustion. All, however, were unprovided with decent clothing, and each man seemed an object of pity and of charity. But while I was waiting with them, a loud cheering was heard in the vicinity of the White House, and going thither, I met a company of Fire Zouaves, numbering one hundred and twenty-five, under command of First Lieut. EDWARD B. KNOX, who was formerly of the Chicago Zouaves, and is one of the ten first lieutenants selected from that corps by ELLSWORTH for the Fire Brigade. The company had halted near the White House, and instantly the men were surrounded by hundreds of people, each and all eager to talk with them concerning the events of the day. I tell you they were a sight to behold. All of them wore the red skull cap, the red shirt and regulation pants, and each carried his gun. Their heads are shaven *close*, so close that an attempt to part the hair would be absurd, and so close that to rumple it would be impossible. Their eyes were keen and clear, their faces almost black from exposure to the sun, their hands like marble, and their arms and limbs like iron. They were proud, boastful, full of excited and colored narrative, jolly, good-natured, and ready for more work. But they were only kept up by that nature which has so often kept them up after hours of self-sacrificing labor at a fire, and by the exciting cheers and huzzahs given them by the admiring crowd which thronged about them. Presently they took up their march for MANSFIELD's Head-quarters, before which they halted, while Lieut. KNOX went in to report. I went in with him, and was present at the meeting between the veteran and the younger officer.

Gen. MANSFIELD—Well, Sir. Who and what are you? Who are these men?

Lieut. KNOX—I am Lieut. KNOX, of the Fire Zouaves. These men, with a few others, are what is left of our regiment, and I want quarters for them.

Gen. MANSFIELD—Why you are only about a hundred. Is it possible (and here the tears came to his eyes, for he doubtless remembered the time when he thanked the *twelve hundred* for their courage at the fire) that you have sustained such a loss?

Lieut. KNOX—Yes, Sir. We had pretty lively work. There are about 400 of us left, out of the regiment. We have marched all the way from Fairfax, to-day, and we would like to get into quarters.

After this and some other conversation, the General, with great feeling, promised to find them a place at once, and sent DE KAY out for that purpose. While he was gone, I went out, that I might hear what the fire boys said.

One little short fellow, with a bright black eye, having his red skull-cap pushed on the back of his head, his arms akimbo, and his cheek dilated with the weed, was holding forth to a knot of admiring men and boys, somewhat in this fashion : "Fight! Oh, no. *We* didn't fight—*perhaps* we didn't. Just see here. After we'd been a standing three hours, by ——, in the grass, up come a long-legged cuss, and says he, follow me. We went, we did—first short, and then double-quick. All of a sudden pop, bang, bang, bang went the bloody guns on our left, that God only knew was there, for we didn't, and the boys fell down like sheep. And then the way we took them batteries. Well, you ought to have seen it—that's all. We saw our men drove away from their guns, and we made up our minds to get 'em, and we charged, yelling like bloody h——l, drove the seceshes back a deuced sight quicker than they come, and popped 'em down at every shot. But when we'd got the guns the fellers didn't come to hold 'em, and of course we couldn't work em, and we left. But the charge of those d—d Black Horse "Calvary" was the best thing. I say, Bill, *those* fellers weren't no darned persimmons—no, Sir-ee—they did well, they did ; but they don't brag much where they are now. Well, Sir, they came a riding down on to us like the very devil, and we just come the three-rank arrangement on 'em—one rank was down there, the second just above their shoulders, and the third fellers stood up straight. On they came—sword and pistol in hand, and the horses galloping like d—n—n. Don't fire till they get way up, says Pony—and we didn't. The cusses didn't know what to make of it, but we soon informed 'em. Pop went the first rank, and the poor devils fell out of their saddles like dead sheep. Bang went number two, and down come another batch, and I'll be d—d if I believe there was a third of 'em left when they turned tail and scud away, as if all h—ll was after 'em." The boys were very tired and hungry and thirsty, and the timely present of a lunch of bread and butter, sent by a lady in the vicinity, was cheerfully and gratefully received. For about half an hour they remained there, telling wonderful stories of personal adventure and regimental prowess, winding up invariably with a good round cursing of the General in command, and an earnest desire to have another chance at the "bloody seceshers."

Knowing that anything connected with the New-York Fire Brigade would prove interesting to the mass of the readers of the TIMES, I procured the following statement of Lieut. KNOX, of Company A, in that regiment :

The regiment was encamped on Saturday night at a place about a mile this side of Centreville. At 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, the men were aroused, and remained under arms until 7 o'clock, at which time they started forward. There were 950 men, all told, with "Pony" FARNHAM at their head. With cheers they moved briskly forward through the woods, singing and laughing and eager for the fight. They had marched about 14 miles, and were within three miles of the battle-field, when they heard the guns and saw the smoke from an eminence. This excited the men wonderfully, and at double-quick step they pressed on, with the intention of joining Col. WILCOX, who, with the Michigan regiment was a short way ahead. Halting at a pool of dirty water, they refreshed themselves, and went on until they came to a church three-quarters of a mile this side of the battle-field, where they left their overcoats and haversacks, and having formed by companies, again went on at double-quick step. As they passed a bit of woods they were fired at by some cavalry who were concealed there, but stopping only to return the fire, they moved on until they reached a fair halting ground. While there, the enemy succeeded in taking from the United States regulars a battery which was stationed in the woods at the right of the Zouaves, who were at once impressed with the idea that they had a mission, and that mission was to retake those guns. Whereupon with a wild, wild yell, three cheers and a loud, fierce cry of "Remember ELLSWORTH," they dashed across the intervening space, rushed in the face of a murderous discharge from the cannon on the hill, and with loud whoops and hurrahs drove some away, killed the rest, occupied the position, and attempted to use the guns. The regulars did not return to receive at their hands the recaptured battery, and it was useless in their hands. While in possession of this battery a body of infantry who were in the woods in their right rear, fired with considerable effect several vollies into their midst, and the Colonel gave the order to leave the battery and dislodge the enemy. This they did effectually, and compelled the rebels to flee from the wrath behind. Unfortunately the Zouaves were not aware of the state of affairs on the other side of the woods, and with hot haste, and in considerable disorder, they rushed out only to find themselves the target for another body of infantry beyond, while the Black Horse Cavalry were seen charging full upon them. Things looked badly, when, fortunately, the infantry were engaged by another regiment, thus giving the Zouaves time to prepare for the charge from the horsemen. They formed hastily in line, kneeling, semi-kneeling and standing, that, ELLSWORTH fashion, they might receive their enemies with successive volleys. On came the Horse—a full regiment of brave men, splendidly mounted, and as ready for mischief as those on whom they hoped to fall. To an early discharge from the cavalry the Zouaves made no response, although several of the men were killed, but waited patiently until the enemy was almost upon them, when, in quick succession, the three ranks fired, each man doing his best for the good cause. The shock to the rebels was great, but they rallied, behaving splendidly, and attempted a renewal of the charge, for which, however, the excited firemen were prepared, and for which the Black Horse Cavalry paid most dearly. They were completely shattered, broken up and swept away. Not more than a hundred of them rode off, and as they went, their rebellious ears were saluted with "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, tigah, Zouave," and such a "tiger repeat" as one can only appreciate when he has heard it. What happened after that, it is hard to detail. Grape and cannister were poured in upon them thick and fast. Down on their faces till the shot passed ou fell every man, and then "up and at 'em" till the next volley, was the cry of them all. This continued for a long time, during which squad after squad was used up, man after man fell dead, or receiving a shot while on the ground, failed to rise at the next command. Then came the order to retreat, which slowly and gradually was obeyed. The regiment broke ranks—some of the men walked slowly off ; others went into the woods and fought from behind the trees on their own hook ; others falling in with different regiments, joined forces against the common enemy, and others climbed the trees to see "what was up." While in the woods the slaughter amongst the men was very great, and the cross fire to which they were there exposed did them more damage than all else beside. The retreat with them was as with all the regiments —not particularly an orderly one, but rather a free and easy retrograde movement, which, if not a stampede or a rout, was at least a very unmilitary operation.

From the above outline of Mr. KNOX's very interesting statement, it will be seen that the firemen did then, as ever, their duty. They receive from all sides the most flattering commendation, and it is gratifying to know that immediate steps will be taken to recruit men enough to fill up the sadly broken ranks. New-York may well be proud of her representatives in this regiment, and it is only to be regretted that all did not do as well. They had a good breakfast at Willard's, have been lions all day long, and are now quartered in the old homestead of the New-York Twelfth.

But I find that I am forgetting my note-book. In that I have noted many incidents which ought to be told, but it is now nearly 12 o'clock, at which hour the mail closes. I regret to say that the enemy to-day have proved themselves most brutal. I have the authority of one of the first artists of the country, who has just left my room, and also of a well-known army officer, for stating that the rebels shelled the Hospital Church, in which were our wounded men ; that they fired repeated volleys at our ambulances, which were crowded with sick and dying soldiers ; that they cut off the heads of men on the field, and absolutely kicked them from one to another ; that they have bayoneted many of our men who lay wounded on the field of battle ; that thievish knaves were on the ground early this morning, pilfering and pillaging, and that scenes of horror such as no imagination can suggest, or imagery convey, have been of frequent occurrence since the disastrous termination of the engagement.

I have not time to quote opinions or suggest criticisms, but will say that the most thorough and immediate investigation of the affair is to be had, and no stone will be left unturned that the censure of the nation may be cast heavily upon the proper person. The enemy at noon to-day were not aware of the extent of our rout ; by this time they are, and I violate no confidence when I state that, in high military quarters great fear is entertained concerning the possible developments of the next forty-eight hours.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

AN EXPEDITION TO RELIEVE THE WOUNDED—NOBLE CONDUCT OF THE CONNECTICUT REGIMENTS UNDER GEN. TYLER—CAUSES OF THE DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

Our people have to learn a new lesson—the lesson of defeat. We must now show what our real metal is. We have been a boastful, confident race, always used to success ; now we must make manifest the highest quality of a nation—the power of patiently and slowly gathering up resources after disaster. Let us call things by the right names. The battle of Bull's Run on Sunday has had a most unfortunate effect upon the Army. Some of the regiments engaged are utterly disorganized, and will never go into the fight again.

Monday, as you may suppose, was the gloomiest day Washington ever saw, and the darkest probably in all the history of the South and West since the Revolution.

The sight of the lame, wearied, bespattered soldiers, sometimes without arms, sometimes without shoes, straggling in despondent and spirit-broken ; the squads of regiments trailing along without music or order, hanging their heads for faintness and weariness ; the wagons of wounded or dying ; the stray horses and teamsters who had left the wagons behind the train of stragglers and fugitives. This continuing all day produced in Washington itself a panic and demoralization, which was itself another defeat. The authorities seemed to have lost their heads. We all knew of the defeat Sunday evening, (despite the lying telegrams ;) on that very night a fresh regiment, with fixed bayonets and cannon, should have been put at the far end of the Long Bridge, the returning soldiers should have been re-formed and put into the deserted camps, supplied with provisions and warmed at good fires, and not a sound man have been allowed to enter Washington except in well-ordered ranks. Now, for 36 hours they have been straggling about Washington, many fed by private charity, and losing all organization or pride of corps. Panics, it must be remembered, are fearfully contagious ; and our remaining troops may catch the disease before we know of it. The men that seem to be "jolly under the most difficult circumstances," are the red-shirted Fire Zouaves. As some of them marched in last night after a walk of twenty-five miles and the reaction of a battle, they were cracking their slang-jokes at one another, and seemed not the least disheartened—yet they are said to have lost more than any other regiment.

Monday evening a party of us started out from the Sanitary Commission, to see if we could do anything for the wounded, supposing, as was believed at Gen. SCOTT's Head-quarters, that Fairfax Court-house was still held in our lines. As our carriage came to the Long Bridge, we found three regiments who had not been in action at all, the DeKalb, the Garibaldi Guard and another German regiment, marching over in a loose marching-order to Washington. They formed the Reserve of the Grand Army, and were evidently not in the least disorganized, and in very good condition. The men had all their tin-ware and camping equipments, and walked with firm step. Major WARING—the handsome cavalier—was directing the Garibaldians. It seemed a sad pity that at least those three regiments were not marched up, in good order and with music, through the city to their barracks. The officers either did not think of it, or considered the men too tired to attempt it. As we observed before, the officers do not make enough of the *moral* influence which can be exerted on the spirits of the men.

Beyond on the Long Bridge, there became a perfect snarl and tangle. The Government were sending over 50 or 100 horses to the other side, to draw off the artillery and deserted wagons, as well as some provision-wagons, while on each side of the main road was a dense mass of some 3,000 or 4,000 men, the remains of broken regiments, returning from the battle. And after them came a train or two of three hundred army wagons, which had been sent out yesterday, and were returning, and about a hundred head of cattle driven back. The roads beyond, for miles, were full of straggling fugitives, way-worn and bedraggled enough. Wherever they could get hold of a private carriage, or a stray horse, they appropriated them. The worst sight of all, was the ambulances, coming back empty, or with only tired soldiers in them. As the rain poured and the darkness drew on, our thoughts would go out to the hundreds of gallant fellows who were lying wounded and uncared for in the bushes, under the rocks and the forest trees, along the ravine of Bull's Run. If the enemy were merciful, (but who could hope that?) their own surgeons would look for these poor creatures, and treat them there on the field. But rumor—we hope a false one—said that they had already bayoneted the wounded and dying, and we know that they must have had a fearful number themselves, to care for. The rain was the only hopeful circumstance, as all said that was the best possible thing for their fevered wounds.

The further we advanced, the less possibility there seemed to be that we could reach the wounded. Centreville, where the most were, had been abandoned; Fairfax Court-house, where a few had been brought, was now outside of our lines, so rapid had been the retreat; and we passed the last picket at about nine miles from Washington.

Finding it so uncertain ahead, we struck across to Falls Church to get more information there. Within a half-mile of it, we found Gen. TYLER with the Connecticut regiments, holding a position temporarily. They were in the advance in the attack, their colors were the last to leave the field, and now, seven or eight miles behind even the reserve, they were defending the rear in perfectly good order. Col TERRY said that their regiments left the field of battle in as good order as if at drill—and the fact of finding them here, at this hour of night, in orderly shape, gave strong confirmation of these statements, which should make the little State proud of her men. Dr. BACON, Surgeon of the Second, said that they had had but few wounded. He treated Col. GARDINER, (a prisoner,) during the action, and the Colonel seemed very much surprised at such humanity, and said he had been assured that we bayoneted all the wounded.

Gen. TYLER, at this time of disaster, was doing his best to retrieve his blunder of Thursday. Without attendants, and disregarding rain and wind, he was riding all over the country, to find comfortable camping quarters for his men. From all the information we could gather here, the country beyond was either already or would be the next day in the possession of the enemy, and we turned reluctantly back. Nothing now but a flag of truce can reach the most of the wounded.

With reference to the causes of this terrible disaster, you have had probably by this time unlimited denunciations of different persons and actions and endless theories. To any one who has seen the place of action, there can be but one combined cause of the defeat. We do not believe, to any great degree, in the accusations against the militia officers, nor in the representations of a causeless panic. A general disaster of this kind has causes adequate. These were evidently *the superiority of position, with superiority of numbers*, of the enemy. Our line was an arc of a circle, curved towards the enemy, of some four miles in length, where the communications must be external, that is in the face of the enemy. Such a line could only be safely held by a very heavy force. Gen. MCDOWELL's force—I know from himself before the battle—was only 35,000 men. The enemy's position was a strongly intrenched circle, with communications internal, probably not three-quarters of a mile in extent, whence at pleasure they could break any portion of our line. They held it with an immense force, probably 60,000 or 70,000 men, and with constantly fresh reinforcements from JOHNSTON. These are conditions sufficient for victory, under a good General like BEAUREGARD. When an intelligible account is worked out of the mass of conflicting statements, it will be found that the panic was caused by our line being broken in some part of its wide extent, and the enemy apparently attacking the rear. If the reader will fancy the hills behind Peekskill, fortified with concealed batteries from the river to the utmost top, the upper commanding the lower, and if he will suppose that the front of the lower is covered with a swampy creek, and that the hillsides are cut with transverse ravines running towards the river, and then that the flank attack must be made by painfully working along the side-hill, exposed at every spot of open ground to some new battery, he will get an idea of the difficulty of flanking the batteries at Bull's Run. If it be asked why the attempt was ever made by MCDOWELL, it must be remembered that the whole movement was designed to be in combination with PATTERSON's, and that the latter, if he had pursued the enemy, would have prevented JOHNSTON's fresh reinforcements from turning the day, near Manassas. BEAUREGARD had raw troops in the best possible position for volunteers—behind intrenchments. MCDOWELL had his in the worst—attacking concealed batteries, with no place of immediate retreat.

C. L. B.

STATEMENT OF A RETURNED SOLDIER OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

JOHN STACOM, residing at No. 72 Elm-street, says he was in the late engagement. He returned Tuesday morning, leaving Washington at 4 o'clock. He left the scene of action at 6 o'clock P. M., Sunday. The Sixty-ninth left Fort Corcoran on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., and encamped that night at Fairfax Court-house. Wednesday night reached Germantown. On Thursday morning, the Division under Col. SHERMAN took up the line of march, led by the Twelfth New-York Volunteers. After marching a short distance, a masked battery opened on them. Our regiment were ordered by Gen. TYLER to advance. After a short time we received orders through Gen. MCDOWELL to fall back, when we halted for the night. About 2 o'clock in the morning we passed to the right of the battery without any danger. Marched about three miles and formed into line of battle, with our battery firing a gun at intervals to get the enemy out, which at length we did, they having returned a few shots. Shortly after the action became general. We succeeded in forcing our way down into the Run, (like a ravine,) between two mountains, in doing which we had to march through mud and water knee-deep. We marched double-quick about a mile to a hill, where there was a small house, uninhabited, where we afterwards left our wounded. Here we engaged a large number of the enemy's infantry, which we succeeded in driving back, the masked batteries playing on us. The other divisions of our Army engaged the enemy. The fight continued without intermission till 4 o'clock P. M., when we succeeded in silencing three or four batteries. The firing then ceased. We felt quite elated, seeing Gen. MCDOWELL complimenting Col. CORCORAN on the success of our victory. Suddenly a large reinforcement came up, and opened on us with terrific effect. We suffered terribly, but firmly kept our ground. Once, our regimental flag was captured ; but Capt. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, clutching the green flag, and shouting to the men, rushed after to capture it, which we eventually did. Capt. WILDEY, of the Fire Zouaves, shot the rebel who held the flag. We ran up to the edge of the woods and fired at them. They were behind natural rocks with earthen works, with four guns or more in each battery. We captured four. We found them nearly all spiked. Each battery was at distances averaging about two hundred yards ; they looked like bee hives. The country round was full of brushwood and trees, which gave them an advantage. The width of the road was only about 12 feet, a slight descent to the fields at each side. The ravine on an average was about one-half mile wide, with masked batteries at each side. It was utterly impossible we could hold out. We lost several of our officers, including Capt. HAGGERTY, Company A, Acting-Lieut.-Col. DALTON, Capt. CAVANAH, and a few others. It was melancholy to see the poor fellows lying all around dead. I contrasted it with the joy they felt only a few minutes before, and felt sad. However, one has no thought in battle ; the noise and confusion is really awful ; it completely crushes out all feeling. Among those who distinguished themselves, (that I saw,) was the Colonel, who was very cool and collected. Capt. THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER, who acted as aid to Col. CORCORAN. He rode a splendid white horse. He lost his cap, and was remarkable in his bare head, urging the men forward. Lieut. COONAN, of Company J, and private MAXWELL SULLIVAN Company C, were remarkable in their attempt to rescue the regimental colors. We got orders to retreat, which we did in good order, forming a hollow square. We marched off the field on the road.

He thinks the stampede first occurred amongst the Western regiments. He got slightly wounded in the hand. He congratulates himself on being so fortunate as to find a rebel horse on the road, which he seized and rode to Alexandria. The roads presented a curious appearance. Numbers of sick and wounded, artists sketching, newspaper writers taking notes, wagons, &c. He was terribly fatigued, and says it was with great difficulty he reached his destination. He brings with him a very costly coat, belonging to a rebel Major—a present from Lieut. WILDEY, of the Ellsworth Zouaves, to Sergeant JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward Police. Private STACOM intends returning to Washington to-morrow, and would be happy to give all information and assistance in his power to the friends of the Sixty-ninth.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLES.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Courier*, as bitter and unscrupulous a secession sheet as can be found, has the following series of dispatches regarding the engagement at Bull's Run. The following relates to the first fight :

A dispatch was received in New-Orleans, Saturday, by Mrs. BEAUREGARD, from her husband, to the following effect :

MANASSAS, July 18, 1861.—The enemy has been repulsed. I am well. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

A friend has just handed us the following private dispatch, which he received direct from Richmond :

RICHMOND, Saturday Night, July 20.

Our loss at Bull's Run was 143 killed, wounded and missing. The Federals lost 1,000. Private dispatches report the Federal loss as at least 1,200 to 1,500.

The following dispatches relating to the first fight we find in the New-Orleans *Picayune* :

MANASSAS, Friday, July 19.

The great fight yesterday lasted five hours.

The enemy was repulsed three times, and finally retreated, fearfully discomfitted, with an estimated loss of 500 men.

We took a large quantity of arms.

Our whole Army behaved brilliantly, and encamped on the battle-field.

The Washington Artillery did splendid service in the battle. They silenced SHERMAN's battery. They had seven pieces of cannon, while SHERMAN's battery had thirteen ; but our boys proved their superiority by firing two shots to the enemy's one.

The Washington Artillery had one man (GEORGE MUSE, steamboat agent,) killed, and three wounded.

MANASSAS, July 19.—I have just returned from the battle-field, which is strewn with the dead, muskets, soldiers' caps and baggage. Five hundred loaded muskets were taken and two pieces of cannon. The enemy were engaged all day to-day burying their dead. Many still are lying on the ground. Enemy's loss now estimated at one thousand. The carnage was fearful. The enemy twice asked permission to-day to take their dead off the field.

The list of our infantry engaged were Col. HAY's Seventh Louisiana Regiment, two Regiments of Virginians, two of Missippians, and two of Alabamians. All behaved most gallantly. The enemy are not visible to-night. The Confederate army is in possession of, and encamped on the battle-field.

Gen. BEAUREGARD says the Washington Artillery is not surpassed by veterans !

The following give the rebel version of the second day's engagement :

NASHVILLE, Monday, July 22—2 P. M.

We have just received the following dispatches from Knoxville :

RICHMOND, Sunday, July 21.

A great fight has been raging all day at Manassas, eigty thousand being engaged on each side.

The famous Sherman battery has been taken. Great loss on both sides. The enemy were driven to Alexandria at 9 o'clock P. M.

The battle is raging fiercely.

A dispatch received by Gen. N. K. STEVENSON, Quartermaster-General, states the battle raged fiercely until 12 o'clock on Sunday, at which time President JEFFERSON DAVIS arrived on the field, when the tide of battle turned in favor of the Southerners, and the Hessians were driven back to Alexandria.

The capture of Sherman's Battery is also confirmed.

NASHVILLE, Monday, July 22.

A battle has been fought at Manassas, commencing at daylight on Sunday.

At noon President DAVIS arrived and took command of the Confederate Army.

SCOTT commanded the Nationals in person.

The slaughter of the National troops was terrific.

The enemy were driven back to Alexandria.

The Confederates are in pursuit. H.

NASHVILLE, Monday, July 22.

The Confederates loss in the battle at Manassas is less than 2,000. The enemy lost 10,000 killed and wounded. DAVIS took command of the Confederates at noon. The only command he gave was, "Forward, my brave columns! Forward!" The effect was electric. The fortune of the day was decided. The brave fellows swept everything before them.

MILT. MOORE.

THE REBER FORCE AT MANASSAS.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from the camp at Manassas, after stating that the force at Washington numbered 60,000, says :

"All along our lines I find the best possible spirits, and the men generally in excellent health. The measles have well nigh run their course throughout all the camps, and other diseases are now passing away. The last four days we have been favored with refreshing showers each evening, which have very much ameliorated the extreme heats. The dust has also been low, the fields more fresh, till now all nature was never more charming. If our men were only out on a pic-nic party, they could not enjoy themselves more. They only complain of inactivity, but as they justly believe their time will come sooner or later to do battle in the justest of of all causes, they are patriotically patient.

In the meantime, our encampment, throughout its whole extent, is as quiet as a farmhouse an a Sabbath Summer day. Troops are moving daily in all directions, and works are constantly going on, but all with so much system and order that you would scarcely believe the *largest army ever collected in America was encamped* here in front of an inevitable battle-field. It is, perhaps, the silence before the battle, for no one knows how soon it may begin. This we only know, that we are ready. All our baggage, not strictly necessary for camp life, has been sent back South, and when the battle does begin, it will not stop till the enemy are driven beyond the Potomac. The impetuosity of our troops can now scarcely be restrained. SCOTT knows that well, and he knows the character of our men, and he is doubtless waiting till reinforced by overwhelming numbers, but he will find his numbers, ever in the way. His men will tramp epch other under foot."

GEN. SCOTT AND THE CIVILIANS.

Mr. TRACY, of the Rochester *Express*, was one of the spectators of the disaster at Bull's Run. The Albany *Evening Sournal* says that, before Mr. TRACY left Washington, he, with others, called on Gen. SCOTT to see whether something could not be done to reach and rescue the missing men. The General replied angrily, that they had no business on the field, and they must take their chances with others.

JUST WHAT THEY WANTED.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, commenting on the result of the first encounter at Bull's Run, says :

"Now, from what we have learned from the very minute description given us of these localities, by a gentleman who visited them only a few days ago, and who is now in our city, this same Bull's Run is the very spot that was most desired by our side for the fight that it was anticipated would shortly take place thereabout. BEAUREGARD had it very finely defended, and was just as ready to try the fortunes of a meeting there as at any other point that could possibly have been selected by the enemy. The result showed that his sagacity was not at fault. The battle appears, from the brief and desultory accounts that have been telegraphed us, to have been a well contested one, the enemy having suffered two repulses before retreating in confusion and with loss."

THE CONNECTICUT SECOND.

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND REG'T CONNECTICUT VOL'S,
July 23, 1861.

To the Editor of the Washington Star :

SIR : I notice in your paper of last evening a statement that the Second Connecticut Regiment broke and ran at tne engagement last Sunday, and thus caused the panic which proved so disastrous to our forces. This statement is utterly false, unintentionally so I have no doubt, but none the less injurious to my regiment. The regiment, with the other regiments of Col. KYES' Brigade, went into action in parade order, remained on the field until fighting had entirely ceased, and only retreated when orders to that effect were received from the Commander of our division. It then moved off in perfect order, and its formation was only broken by a stream of fugitives from other regiments passing through its rands.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALFRED H. TERRY,
Colonel Second Regiment C. V.

A WORTHY TRIBUTE TO GEN. SCHENCK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

Thanks, thanks for the just and manly tribute to Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, of Ohio. If he erred for want of military knowledge at Vienna, truly, as you say, "his gallantry in the late battle amply atoned for it." There is no truer, braver man than Gen. SCHENCK. Give him experience, and he is just the man to lead his heroic countrymen to the "maddening charge" or to the "deadly breach." He is as gallant and brave as "Harry of Navarre," and in every battle that may come, be assured that where the contest rages most terribly, there will be seen the compact form, and there will be heard the trumpet voice of Gen. SCHENCK, crying "ONWARD, FOR GOD AND OUR COUNTRY."

A BUCKEYE.

MOVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE RESERVE REGIMENTS—EFFECT OF THE REPULSE AT MANASSAS—THOUSANDS READY TO VOLUNTEER FOR THE WAR—FORCE AT CAMP CURTIN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 23.

Within the last few days the movement of troops here has been wonderfully expedited by the stirring news from the seat of war. The fifteen reserve regiments organized by the Governor, under the authority given him by an act passed at the special session of the Legislature, will all be in the field within a week. The Sixth, Fourth, Tenth, First, Seventh and Eighth have already gone on, and the others are getting armed and equipped to follow as fast as circumstances will admit. These regiments are composed of the solid yeomanry of the Keystone, and so far have been splendidly uniformed. If opportunity offers, they will reflect credit upon the State.

On Sunday the Fifth Regiment, lately guarding Alexandria, and the Second Regiment, from Gen. PATTERSON's line of operations, arrived in this city. These regiments had volunteered for three months, and their time has expired. Considerable feeling was manifested, and openly expressed, at the Second coming home and disbanding at such a critical time, more especially as it is understood that Gen. PATTERSON begged the men to remain with him ten days longer. Many were in favor of complying, but the majority were anxious to get home, and they give as a reason for it that they did not like their officers! The same excuse has been made by the men of the Fifth, and also by members of the disbanded companies of the Twenty-fifth. A majority of them talk of reëntering the service. I notice that the recruiting officers of Col. SHERMAN's Artillery Regiment have already picked up a number of them, and many others will fill up companies now forming.

The news of the repulse at Manassas had a crushing effect upon the people here. It fairly paralyzed us. On Sunday Gov. CURTIN received the dispatches announcing the victories at Bull's Run, and as soon as they were made public, an intense feeling sprang up, which culminated about 11 o'clock at night. At that hour the Governor received a dispatch confirming those previously received, when all the bells in the city were rung, and a *feu de joie* was fired at Camp Curtin. Men walked the streets all night waiting anxiously for further particulars, while others besieged the newspaper and telegraph offices. Capt. CAMPBELL brought his splendid park of Artillery in front of the Arsenal on Capitol Hill, and fired a salvo, the echoes of which had scarcely died away in the Cumberland Valley, before the lightning flashed us the dreadful news of the battle of Manassas Junction. It flew from ear to ear with speed second only to the telegraph itself.

When the whole thing was realized in its full force people were awe-stricken, but the reaction has already taken place. All parties declare that Government must be sustained, and the Union must and shall be preserved. In obedience to this, the War Department will have offered to it, from Pennsylvania alone, within the next ten days, fifty regiments. Alleghany County, in addition to what it has already done, will alone offer ten regiments. In several counties from which there is not a single company now in service, entire regiments will be offered. This will be the case in Indiana, Erie, Crawford and Green Counties. The uprising of the people of Pennsylvania to avenge Manassas will be one of the most majestic ever heard of in the annals of warfare.

At the time I write this there are seven unattached companies of infantry and five of artillery at Camp Curtin. The artillery are well supplied with everything, and were several times ready to march, but were detained in hopes of raising a regiment. It is now probable that they will march as a batallion at once. In addition to the thirty brass field-pieces in their possession, there are the same number in front of the Arsenal. It was the intention of the Government to have them rifled, but it is now too late. Immediate and prompt action is the word here, and I look for stirring times for the next ten days. X.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

WHY THERE WAS NO FORWARD MOVEMENT—DISCOURAGEMENTS TO WHICH THE MEN HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Thursday, July 18, 1861.

This Army, under Gen. PATTERSON, has been rivaling [the celebrated King of the French. With twenty thousand men he marched to Bunker Hill and then—marched back again. What it all means heaven only knows. I think it would puzzle the spirits of CÆSAR, SAXE, NAPOLEON, WELLINGTON, and all the departed heroes to make it out. The reason currently assigned is that the enemy had been largely reinforced, and had strongly intrenched himself at Winchester, expecting the attack. The old story. It is said he had over 20,000 men and 22 cannon. I don't believe it, for the simple reason that like all the other reports of the same kind which have invariably turned out to be false, it rests entirely upon public rumor. Our scouts and pickets were never sent sufficiently near to ascertain the truth.

But another significant fact about which there is no doubt, is that the enemy had felled trees and placed fences across the road in such a way as to delay and embarrass the march of our army, which showed no desire to meet us.

Another cause to which I hear attributed the failure to march upon Winchester is that the terms of most of the Pennsylvania Regiments will expire in about a week, and it was feared they would refuse to advance further after their term had expired. This I believe to be a libel upon the Pennsylvania troops. I do not dispute that many, even the large majority, desire to go home when their term expires, but that men who voluntarily took up arms at the call of their country would lay them down in the face of the enemy, I do not believe. On the contrary, the fact is notorious that the men now, as heretofore, long to be led against the enemy. I assert, without the fear of contradiction, that had it been left to the troops, their decision would have been unanimous to be led to Winchester.

That there is dissatisfaction and a desire to go home on the part of many, I have already admitted, and their dissatisfaction is to be attributed in a great measure to the course which has been from the first pursued towards these men. They have been hardly used, poorly clothed, poorly fed, compelled to endure day after day the monotonous hardships of camp life. There has been an unconcealed want of confidence in them on the part of the Commanding General, and no interest has been taken in their wants, their feelings or their sufferings. They have seldom been reviewed by him, and scarcely ever addressed, except in the way of rebuke ; and we have had none of those stirring addresses, (like NAPOLEON's or MCCLELLAN's,) appealing to the patriotism and arousing the enthusiasm of the men. All this has been from the first ignored, and even a parade made of treating the men as hirelings and inferiors. All this has contributed to produce this lukewarmness on the part of the troops. But I believe tne right spirit is still among them, although a little dormant at present, and all that is wanted is a leader in sympathy with the cause and with the men to draw it out. I do not mean in this to preach insubordination. I believe in strict discipline, and so I believe do nine men out of ten who have been a month in the ranks. Men soon learn that when in large masses, strict discipline is really for the benefit of all. But discipline is a very different thing from indifference, ill usage and contempt.

But to return to the statement of facts. On Monday morning the Army marched in two columns from Martinsburgh to Bunker Hill—the second and third divisions taking the Winchester turnpike and the first division a road parallel to the turnpike and about a mile to the left. Each regiment carried its own provisions, (and wagons, of course,) and had a supply for five days only. Occasionally we could see the enemy's pickets galloping off, and three were captured and one killed. When near Bunker Hill we passed their encampment, and on arriving learned that about 500 rebel cavalry had passed through, some hours before our arrival, towards Winchester. No other force was between Martinsburgh and Winchester, and there had been none there for a week. The report and prevailing belief the day we arrived and until late the next day, was that the enemy were preparing to leave Winchester. In the evening, however, it leaked out that information had been brought to head-quarters that JOHNSTON had been largely reinforced from Strasburgh, and was intrenching himself as though determined to make a stand at Winchester. Then came the order to be ready to march at daybreak, and the men and many of the officers thought, of course, it was to be upon Winchester. But those doubted who knew that no sufficient supplies had been brought for an advance far into the interior, and who had observed that all day Sunday the large trains that had been for a week hauling the supplies to Martinsburgh were hauling them back to Williamsport.

It was amusing to hear the remarks of the men as they were marching out the Charlestown road. They seemed soon to know that they were not marching the direct route to Winchester. Some said the enemy had put up intrenchments on the road, and this direction was taken to get in his rear. Others thought that only a portion were taking this route, and that other divisions of the Army were marching on the direct road. Even after arriving at Charlestown there were many who thought they were on the way to Winchester.

The Army marched in one column from Bunker Hill to this place, Gen. CADWALADER'S Division in front, Col. THOMAS' Brigade the advance guard, and Gen. KEIM'S Division bringing up the rear, flanking companies and cavalry being thrown out on both sides to prevent surprise. We met not a single enemy, not even a *solitary horseman*, and the march was performed without the occurrence of a single incident worth noting. We arrived here about noon, and I do not think were very warmly received by the inhabitants. This part of the country is strongly tinctured with secessionism. The men say little, but the women (God bless them!) can't keep their tongues quiet, and will let the cat out the bag.

This town contains about 1,500 inhabitants, and is the pleasantest place we have been in since leaving Hagerstown. It contains many fine private residences, but most (indeed all,) of the principal inhabitants being Secessionists, have left. Their mansions are used by the chiefs of departments. Gen. PATTERSON has his head-quarters at the residence of — HUNTER, Esq., State's Attorney, (and, I believe, a nephew of the Senator.) Col. CROSSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, has his at the residence of an officer in the Secession Army, whose name I cannot just now think of.

To-day the Second Massachusetts Regiment marched for Harper's Ferry, and this whole column, it is expected, will soon be moved there.

Just Once—A Card from Mr. Horace Greeley.

From the Tribune.

JUST ONCE.—An individual's griefs or wrongs may be of little account to others; but when the gravest public interests are imperiled, through personal attacks and the coarsest imputations of base motives, the assailed, however humble, owes duties to others which cannot be disregarded. I propose here to refute months of persistent and envenomed defamation by the statement of a few facts.

I am charged with having opposed the selection of Gov. SEWARD for a place in President LINCOLN'S Cabinet. That is utterly, absolutely false, the President himself being my witness. I might call many others, but one such is sufficient.

I am charged with what is called "opposing the Administration" because of that selection, and various paragraphs which have from time to time appeared in the *Tribune* are quoted to sustain that inculpation. The simple fact that *not one of these paragraphs was either written or in any wise suggested or prompted by me*, suffices for that charge. It is true—I have no desire to conceal or belittle it—that my ideas as to the general conduct of the war for the Union are those repeatedly expressed by myself and others through the *Tribune*, and of course are not those on which the conduct of that war have been based. It is true that I hold, and have urged, that this war cannot, must not be a long one—that it must be prosecuted with the utmost energy, promptness and vigor, or it will prove a failure—that every week's flying of the secession flag within a day's walk of Washington renders the suppression of the revolt more difficult, if not doubtful. It is true that I think a Government that begins the work of putting down a rebellion by forming "camps of instruction," or any thing of that sort, is likely to make a very long job of it. It is true that I think our obvious policy, under the circumstances, would have been to be courteous and long-suffering toward foreign Powers, but resolute and ready in our dealings with armed rebels; and it seems to me that the opposite course has been taken. But the watchword "Forward to Richmond!" is not mine, nor anything of like import. I wish to evade no responsibility, but to repel a personal aspersion. So with regard to the late article urging a change in the Cabinet. While I know that some of the best material in the country enters into the composition of that Cabinet, I yet feel that changes might be made therein with advantage to the public service. Yet I did not write, and I did not intend to have published, the article calling for a change of Cabinet, which only appeared through a misapprehension. I shrunk from printing it in part because any good effect it might have was likely to be neutralized by the very course which has been taken—that of assailing me as its supposed author.

I have no desire in the premises but that what is best for the country shall be done. If the public judge that this great end—an energetic and successful prosecution of the war—will be most surely subserved by retaining the Cabinet as it is, I acquiesce in that decision. The end being secured, the means are to me utterly indifferent.

I wish to be distinctly understood as not seeking to be relieved from any responsibility for urging the advance of the Union Grand Army into Virginia, though the precise phrase "Forward to Richmond!" is not mine, and I would have preferred not to iterate it. I thought that that Army, one hundred thousand strong, might have been in the rebel Capital on or before the 20th inst., while I felt that there were urgent reasons why it *should* be there if possible. And now, if any one imagines that I, or any one connected with the *Tribune*, ever commended or imagined any such strategy as the launching of barely thirty thousand of the one hundred thousand Union Volunteers within fifty miles of Washington against ninety thousand rebels enveloped in a labyrinth of strong intrenchments and unreconnoitered masked batteries, then demonstration would be lost on his closed ear. But I will not dwell on this. If I am needed as a scapegoat for all the military blunders of the last month, so be it! Individuals must die that the nation may live. If I can serve her best in that capacity, I do not shrink from the ordeal.

Henceforth, I bar all criticism in these columns on Army movements, past or future, unless somebody should undertake to prove that Gen. PATTERSON is a wise and brave commander. He seems to have none to speak his praises; so if there is anything to be said in his behalf, I will make an exception in his favor. Other than this, the subject is closed and sealed. Correspondents and reporters may state facts, but must forbear comments. I know that there is truth that yet needs to be uttered on this subject, but this paper has done its full share—all that it ought, and perhaps more than it could afford to do—and henceforth stands back for others. Only I beg it to be understood—once for all—that if less than half the Union Armies directly at hand are hurled against *all* the rebel forces that could be concentrated—more than double their number—on ground specially chosen and strongly fortified by the traitors, the *Tribune* does not approve and should not be held responsible for such madness. Say what you will of the past, but remember this for the future, though we keep silence.

Henceforth, it shall be the *Tribune's* sole vocation to rouse and animate the American people for the terrible ordeal which has befallen them. The Great Republic imminently needs the utmost exertions of every loyal heart and hand. We have tried to serve her by exposing breakers ahead and around her; henceforth, be it ours to strengthen, in all possible ways, the hands of those whose unenviable duty it is to pilot her through them. If more good is thus to be done, let us not repine that some truth must be withheld for a calmer moment and for less troubled ears.

The journal which is made the conduit of the most violent of these personal assaults on me, attributes the course of the *Tribune* to resentment "against those who have committed the inexpiable offence of thwarting Mr. GREELEY'S raging and unsatiated thirst for office."

I think this justifies me in saying that there is no office in the gift of the Government or of the People which I either hope, wish, or expect ever to hold. I certainly shall not parade myself as declining places that are not offered for my acceptance; but I am sure the President has always known that I desired no office at *his* hands; and this not through any violation of my rule above stated, but through the report of mutual and influential friends, who at various times volunteered to ask me if I would take any place whatever under the Government, and were uniformly and conclusively assured that I would not.

Now let the wolves howl on! I do not believe they can goad me into another personal notice of their ravings.

HORACE GREELEY.

JULY 24, 1861.

The Great Comet.

Extras are fashionable in the newspaper world now-a-days, and why should not scientific journals indulge themselves in the luxury, especially when the movements of such a distinguished stranger as the great comet are to be noted. The *American Journal of Science and Arts* has just issued an extra giving some particulars of the wonderful body which has just paid us a passing visit. Observations made by Lieut. GILLIS and Professor ROBINSON, U. S. N., at Washington, as well as by Professor HUBBARD and Mr. FERGUSON, demonstrate conclusively, according to the *Journal*, that this comet is not only not the comet of 1556, called Charles Vth's., but that this is its first appearance—its *début*. In this conclusion the distinguished astronomer, Mr. E. P. BOND, of Harvard, concurs. He estimates the breadth of the head of the comet at the nucleus, at 156,000 miles, the height of the inner envelope at 11,500 miles, and the length of the tail at 15,000,000 miles. The credit of the discovery of the comet Dr. BOND awards to Dr. BRUNNOW, of the Ann Arbor, Michigan, Observatory. He detected its presence in the heavens, between 1 and 2 o'clock, on the morning of Sunday, June 30. Some claim to have seen it on the Friday preceding, but this, Mr. BOND asserts, was impossible, as it could not have been visible at that time.

YALE COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement Exercises—The Baccalaureate—The Alumni Meeting—The Liberality of Mr. Jos. E. Sheffield.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

Yale is holding her annual reception, and amid the intense excitements of the past week, a goodly number of her sons, some with tottering steps and some with the firm tread of youth, have been making their yearly pilgrimage to her ancient shrine. A goodly number I say—but we are not all here. Some are at the South; many are detained by pecuniary considerations; some are bearing musket or sword on the battle-field, and one bright name is already written high on the rolls of the martyrs of the Constitution. The class of 1858, whose first meeting after graduation should have occurred this year, have postponed it until next. Indeed, their silver-cup boy himself is supposed to be sucking his thumbs and raising his youthful voice among the rebels.

The exercises of the week began with the Baccalaureate sermon on Sunday afternoon, in the chapel, by Rev. Prof. FISHER LIVINGSTON, Professor of Divinity. His text was in First Corinthians, 16th and 13th: "Quit you like men—be strong." The subject which he derived from it was: "*Manliness in educated Men.*"

He enumerated the various points in which such manliness chiefly consists, viz: independence, energy, magnanimity and public spirit, and enlarged on each in his own chaste and elegant style. These qualities the educated man needed to cultivate peculiarly. And it was his duty, especially at such a time as the present, to come forward and exercise them by taking his appropriate part in public affairs. The references which were made to the questions of the day, were able and suggestive. The old chapel was filled, a large proportion of the audience being ladies—the mothers, sisters and friends of the graduating class, who occupied, in a solid body, the centre of the house. They sat for the last time in those familiar seats, listening to the last counsels of him who had so long been their spiritual instructor; and as he urged them to go forth into the world's battle with that true manliness of which he spoke, it was not the fault of the place with its clustering memoreies, nor the occasion, if his words are not long remembered.

But Wednesday is the great day of the feast. Not to the under-graduates, whose senior members deliver their final utterances on Thursday; not to the fair ladies, who besiege the doors, and sit patiently in the galleries for hours before the time on Commencement Day; but to the Alumni—to the men who come from their scenes of toil and strife to be refreshed by the grasp of a brother's hand and the sound of a brother's voice, to the old men who come to renew their youth in recalling the friends and scenes of other years, Wednesday is *the* day. The business meeting of Phi Beta Kappa was held at 8 o'clock. President FELTON, of Harvard, was elected orator for next year, and CHAS. TERRY, Esq., of New-York, substitute. Rev. CHAS. D. HELMER, of Milwaukee, was elected poet.

At 9½ o'clock we proceeded to the Alumni Hotel, in front of which a tent is erected for the benefit of the crowd, which gathers beneath. And many are the surprised recognitions and joyful reunions which there take place. The hall is handsomely decorated. Pictures of the venerable worthies of former days hang on the walls, while curtains of red, white and blue fall gracefully over the windows. High up the coats of arms of *all* the States are hung, with a pair of crossed flags under each, with Union down for the rebel States—Virginia having one flag upright, the other reversed. Mr. J. A. DAVENPORT, of New-Haven, class of 1802, was called to the Chair, and J. M. CARTER, Esq., of Norwalk, was chosen Secretary of the meeting.

The following summary of the necrology of the past year was presented after the organization of the meeting of the Necrology of Yale College for the year ending August, 1861:

SUMMARY.

Class.	Name and Age.	Place and	Time of Death.
1790	Sol. Stoddard, 89,	Northampton, Mass.	Oct. 16, 1860.
1793	Perlee Brush, 90,	Warren, O.	Aug. 4, 1860.
1793	Jos. Russell, 86,	Ellington, Conn.	Jan. 8, 1861
1799	Henry Meigs, 78,	New-York City.	May 20, 1861.
1800	G. C. Kellogg, 79,	Hadley, Mass.	June 19, 1861.
1802	Ralph I. Bush, 80,	New-York City.	Aug. 4, 1860.
1802	Levi Collins, 82,	Belvidere, Ill.	Dec. 11, 1859.
1802	S. C. Leavitt, 75,	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Nov. 4, 1860.
1802	Chas. H. Pond, 80,	Milford, Conn.	April 28, 1861.
1803	Wm. Belden, 79,	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mar. 20, 1861.
1804	Joab Brace, 80,	Pittsfield, Mass.	April 20, 1861.
1804	Ger. Clark, 74,	New-Rochelle, N. Y.	Aug. 23, 1860.
1804	Ezra S. Ely, 75,	Philadelphia, Penn.	June 17, 1861.
1804	J. M. Felder, 76,	South Carolina,	1859.
1804	Abel McEwen, 80,	New-London, Conn.	Sept. 7, 1860.
1805	H. Humphrey, 82,	Pittsfield, Mass.	April 3, 1861.
1805	Allen McLean, 79,	Simsbury, Conn.	Mh. 19, 1861.
1806	Royal Robbins, 72,	Berlin, Conn.	Mh. 26, 1861.
1808	Wm. Hanford, 73,	Tallmadge, Ohio,	May 31, 1861.
1809	J. W. Gibbs, 70,	New-Haven, Conn.	Mh. 25, 1861.
1813	Jas. D. Johnson, 72,	Morristown, N. J.	Aug. 3, 1860.
1814	Wm. L. Storrs, 66,	Hartford, Conn.	J'e 25, 1861.
1815	Thos. Gray, 66,	Norwich, Conn.	Aug. 29, 1860.
1815	W'd'e Strong, 66,	Boston, Mass.	Mh. 31, 1861.
1816	F's Parsons, 66,	Hartford, Conn.	Mh. 9, 1861.
1816	S'l S. Stebbins, 66,	Sherburne, N. Y.	Sept. 5, 1860.
1817	C'y Bulkley, 62,	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 23, 1860.
1818	Orl. Canfield, 66,	Columbus, Miss.	July 14, 1861.
1820	D'l VanMatre, 60,	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Dec. 19, 1860
1821	Alfred Terry, 58,	New-Haven, Conn.	Dec. 15, 1860.
1822	J. A. Rockwell, 57,	Washing'n City, D. C.	Feb. 10, 1861.
1823	T. S. Kingsland, 56,	Staten Island, N. Y.	1859.
1825	Ches. Birge, 64,	Hudson, Ohio.	May 2, 1861.
1825	Jos. Ellsworth, 56,	East Windsor, Conn.	Aug. 25, 1860.
1826	Eliezer Crane, 63,	Cornwall, N. Y.	June 3, 1860.
1827	Geo. E. Delavan, 56,	Wyoming, Iowa.	Mh. 18, 1861.
1827	Jno. Dickinson, 53,	New-London, Conn.	May 24, 1860.
1827	Jos. H. Gallup, 52,	Norwich, Conn.	May 22, 1861
1827	C. V'nRenss'l'r, 52,	Burlington, N. J.	July 25, 1860.
1828	Orson Cowles, 60,	North Haven, Conn.	Dec. 23, 1860.
1829	C. W. Rodgers, 52,	Savannah, Ga.	May 9, 1861.
1830	Wm. B. Weed, 49,	Norwalk, Conn.	Dec. 13, 1860.
1833	Saml. C. Kerr, 48,	Princeton, N. J.	June 4, 1861.
1834	John Murdoch, 47,	Rodney, Miss.	Jan. 11, 1861.
1834	W. H. Washg'n, 46,	North Carolina.	Aug. 12, 1860.
1835	Hugh Walsh, 45,	New-York City,	Dec. 1, 1859.
1842	F. D. Beeman, 39,	Litchfield, Conn.	Aug. 4, 1860.
1843	W. Burroughs, 38,	Germantown, Penn.	Mh. 24, 1861.
1843	L. F. Robinson, 37,	Hartford, Conn.	Mh. 11, 1861.
1847	W. H. Gilman, 34,	Exeter, N. H.	June 3, 1860.
1847	N. G. Wing, 34,	Santa Fé, N. M.	July 5, 1860.
1848	T. Winthrop, 32,	Great Bethel, Va.,	June 10, 1861.
1849	Nathan S. Starr, 31,	Union, N. J.	May 24, 1861.
1849	Silas Wodell, 35,	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Feb. 19, 1861
1851	Wm. J. Maltby, 29,	Madrid, Spain,	Dec. 31, 1860.
1857	H. P. McCoy, 30,	Franklin, N. Y.	July 25, 1860.
1859	E. C. Sheffield, 22,	Philadelphia, Penn.	Mh. 18, 1861.
	Total number		57
	Average age		60½ years.

Among the deceased were: Lawyers, 19; clergymen, 15; physicians, 3; professors and teachers, 7; variously employed, 13.

The four oldest surviving graduates are now Class of 1787, Joshua Dewey, aged 94, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Class of 1788, Daniel Waldo, aged 98, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Class of 1792, William Botsford, aged 88, of Westmoreland County, New-Brunswick; Class of 1793, David Sherman Boardman, aged 93, of New-Milford, Conn.

Of the graduates *ad eundem* and *honorary*, the oldest survivor is JOSIAH QUINCY, who graduated at Harvard in 1790, and is the oldest living graduate of that University.

Of those who graduated before 1801 there now survive 32—viz.: Of the class of 1787, 1; 1788, 1; 1792, 1; 1793, 1; 1794, 4; 1795, 4; 1796, 7; 1797, 6; 1798, 1; 1799, 2; 1800, 4.

The number of the regular graduates (A. B.) of the College to the year 1860 inclusive, is 6,920, of whom 3,600 are dead.

The average annual number of deaths among the academical graduates for the five years ending with 1859 was probably about 60.

After a prayer by Rev. Dr. ATWATER, of Princeton, Prof. PORTER alluded to the death of Prof. GIBBS during the past year, and called on Prof. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, his successor in the chair of sacred literature, for some remarks. Prof. DWIGHT spoke of the present and past condition of the seminary, and hopefully of its future, and then paid a high tribute to the character and services of Prof. GIBBS, in whom the cause of truth and sacred learning has lost one of its most devoted champions.

Major THEODORE WINTHROP, a graduate of the class of 1848, who was shot at Great Bethel, was then referred to in a few words by Prof. PORTER, and Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, of New-York, was called upon. He responded in an earnest and effective speech, and the expression of feeling which he called out showed what has appeared in many ways, that the heart of old Yale beats as firmly to-day for the cause of constitutional liberty as it did when she sent forth her sons in arms to battle with the British invader.

The princely donations which Mr. JOSEPH E. SHEFFIELD, of New-Haven, has lately made to the College, excited the admiration and gratitude of every Alumnus. At the cost of $50,000, he has erected a building for the Scientific School, and has donated $50,000, in addition, as a permanent fund. It were well for our country if men of such large hearts and large purse were more numerous. Dr. KNIGHT gave a brief history of the Scientific School, and PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., read the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That the assembled graduates of Yale have heard with great satisfaction and hearty approval the action of the Corporation, by which the name of the Scientific School is changed to the "Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College."

Prof. EMERSON, of Andover, then spoke for the class of 1811, and Hon. D. L. SEYMOUR, of Troy, N. Y., for the class of 1826. The Alumni then adjourned to the North Church, and listened to a vigorous and able discussion of the state of the times, by Pres. STURTEVANT, of Illinois College, followed by a Poem before the Phi Beta Kappa, by CHAMPION BISSEL, Esq., of New York. The Alumni then adjourned, to discuss the mighty truths which they had heard, and—their dinners.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Celebration of the Fourth—A Procession, with Orations and Decorations—An Accident—A Speech by Brigham Young.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, July 8, 1861.

The business of war was doubtless one of the principal features in the celebration of the glorious "Fourth" in the "States." Here, the arts of peace held undisputed sway. And perhaps never, since the white man's foot pressed the sod of the Salt Lake Valley, did a more spontaneous and ostentatious celebration occur here than the effort of last Thursday. Mormon "Pioneers" and "Nauvoo" Legion" Militia, all trades and professions, municipal and ecclesiastical officers, the army and navy, the rising generation and the red Indian—all were represented by representatives and representations, banners, devices, mottoes, regalia and paraphernalia without stint, in a grand procession from Union-square to the Bowery.

Many of the Mechanics, &c., had vehicles on which they were busily at work—a weaver plied the shuttle at his loom, two carpenters operated at a morticing and a boring machine, several blacksmiths made nails, horseshoes, &c., some masons cut and laid stonework, while the cabinet-makers sat in a locomotive saloon, completely "furnished," and apparently only lacking the pipe or cigar and glass to complete a perfect representation of an orthodox holiday. The procession might have been a mile and a half long, nearly one-half of which consisted of school-children from the various Wards in the city. Flags and banners were numerous, and with varied inscriptions and devices, all intensely Mormon and strongly conservative of the "Constitution" and the "spirit of '76."

There was a neat eight feet model of a lattice bridge, and also a smaller one of a "fore-and-aft" schooner, the latter innocent of the notions of GEORGE STEERS, being fashioned after the the tub-ships which ruled the waves in the good old days "when GEORGE III. was King." At the Bowery, JOHN TAYLOR, J. V. LONG, and G. N. SMITH assumed the oratorical part of the proceedings. The orations—those delivered by the two first named written, and by the last named extempore—magnified the "Declaration of Independence," previously read, and the "Constitution;" but deprecated the internecine conflict now waging in the States. From the tenor of the orations it is difficult to judge whether the "North" or the "South" has the preponderance in the scale of Mormon sympathy. Wind and stringed instruments discoursed musically through the day, while the cannon thundered no end of salutes.

By a premature explosion of one of the cannon, a "swab" was shivered to splinters, said splinters lodging, many of them, in the arm of the man who was working the instrument.

As was anticipated, our new Postmaster has decided, or been instructed, to raise the rate of letter postage hence to the States from three to ten cents. As no public notice has been given of the change, many letters will, doubtless, be prepaid only as heretofore, and will, consequently, perhaps not be forwarded to their destination. Postmasters in other parts of the Territory are still forwarding letters East at the old rates, because "they have received no instructions to the contrary."

Yesterday, BRIGHAM gave all sinners, "Saints" or "Gentiles," a thorough overhauling, of course the "Gentiles" came in for the lion's share. With particular unction has he recently denounced the practice of "selling grain to the merchants." BRIGHAM evidently wishes to render Utah plethoric of grain. I believe he reckons himself a descendant of Joseph, who was "sold into Egypt." And so it happened that quite a sprinkling of National officers, civil and military, honored the Bowery with their presence on that especial day. Doubtless they were satisfied that there was meted out to them their "portion of meat in due season."

Last week the Deseret *News* materially curtailed its issue, and the *Mountaineer* sent forth but a half sheet. The stock of paper is low, and BRIGHAM'S new paper mill is hardly in successful operation yet. Hereafter, it is stated, the Mormon newspapers are to consist of "Valley Tan" paper—that is home-made. All this, providing the rags come in fast enough, which they do not at present.

Messrs. LITTLE & DECKER, of this city, are supplying telegraph poles hence to Ruby Valley, west, and it is anticipated that the wires will meet in this city next Fall. It is stated that they are advancing from the west at the rate of five miles per day. So, casualities excepted, next Winter we shall learn New-York and Washington news earlier in the day than the events themselves occur. This is certainly going ahead of time.

Harvesting of rye and barley has commenced. Early wheat about ready. Good crops. There is an extra amount of water, this year, running down from the mountains for irrigation.

The weather, of late, has been hot, the thermometer exceeding 100° Fahrenheit in the shade at midday. The great comet, which made its appearance several days ago, and shines nightly, is commonly reckoned the cause of the extra heat.

Col. Berdan's Sharp-Shooting Organization.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am receiving every day so many inquiries by letter and otherwise, as to the correctness of some of the statements contained in your article on "Sharp-Shooting Regiments, (16th inst.,) that I must beg the use of your columns to correct some important points in which you have been misinformed.

I have not the most distant idea of attempting any combination of Rifle-shooting and Bayonet-practice, or of distant and close fighting in the same regiment or companies. On the contrary, all my communications to the public through the press, and to the military authorities by letter, and personally, have contemplated the formation of squads or detachments to be used on the flanks of regiments, and to be devoted to *sharp-shooting and nothing else*. As it is obvious, however, for self-defence, these Sharp-shooters will sometimes require other weapons besides the rifle, it is proposed to provide them with sword-bayonets.

What I am endeavoring to do, and I am happy to say with a success exceeding my anticipations, is to place at the service of the General Government from 750 to 1,000 Sharp-shooters, each of whom shall be an adept in the use of his weapon, at any distance within the range of the best target rifle—to be used as the military authorities shall deem best. I did not originally propose to form them into a regiment, but am now doing so, on the suggestion of the authorities at Washington, for the purpose of discipline and preliminary practice, uniformity of signals, and other matters of training and organization—but without the most distant idea that they will ever perform active service as a regiment, but will always act in independent companies or detachments, and in combination with the regiments of the line.

To effect this has cost so much hard labor that I am sure it could not have been done in much less time. Indeed, but for the favorable consideration the project has received from first to last from the President and Gen. SCOTT, I could never have succeeded thus far in surmounting the legal, technical, and imaginary obstacles which were presented to this new arm at the War Department and by the State authorities.

You should also bear in mind, before complaining of the delay, that the skill of each applicant has to be tested; but for which the list could be very readily filled up by those who call themselves Sharp-shooters.

But they would be of little or no value as such, for not more than one in twenty of the applicants came up to the requirements, so great has been the falling off of the skill with the rifle in this country with the disappearing of the large game; and if some steps are not taken by our General or State Government to encourage rifle practice by adopting a standard weapon suited to this arm of the service, and encourage practice with the same by giving annual prizes, skill with this formidable weapon, which was of so much value in the revolutionary war, will entirely disappear.

In my judgment, Congress should at once take up this subject, and appropriate, say $100,000 for first-class target Rifles with uniform calibre, in every respect suited to this arm of the service, and provide for extra pay, say $8 per month for all that come up to the requirements—for it is too much to expect that great numbers of these first-class men will furnish their own arms, and enlist for an indefinite period for $12 per month.

Should Congress show a proper appreciation of the skill and services of these first-class Rifle shots—five thousand of them could be put in the field in 60 days—and I am fully of the opinion that they would be of more real value, considering the mode of warfare adopted by the enemy, than five, or even ten times the number of common troops with the common weapon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. BERDAN.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1861.

Some Suggestions in regard to Direct Taxation—An Income Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question of direct taxation is the one which must come up for consideration before the next Congress, second only in importance to the one paramount above all others, whether the war to sustain the Union and our National existence shall be vigorously prosecuted to a successful termination, or ended by an ignominious compromise and extinction of the National name of American citizens?

Taking it for granted that it is the earnest wish and firm intention of the Union-loving men of both North and South, (and I believe there are more such at the South than there are traitors at the North) to prosecute this war until this untimely rebellion shall be effectually put down, the question as to the ways of raising the necessary means to meet the great expense of accomplishing this object has to be met. I propose, therefore, to make a few suggestions on the subject, not so much with the expectation that the views I advance will be received with favor, or that I shall state them in as forcible a light as other pens shall be found to do it, but with the view of eliciting discussion that may lead to a clearer understanding of the whole subject matter than I may present.

The first point in the question of direct taxation which presents itself to my mind, is one based on the problem of legislating for the "greatest good for the greatest number," the object of all real democratic institutions—and how this can be best accomplished so as to bear with perfect equality on all classes of the social system. The nearest approximation which I can arrive at is the levying of a *property* and *income* tax, and in connecting the two descriptions of subjects of taxation. I wish the distinction understood that there should be two distinct taxes. The handicraftsman, the artisan, the merchant and the professional man, should pay a certain tax on the amount of their income derived from their manual or mental labors, and the owner of property, whether real or personal, should, in addition to the income derived from such property, pay an additional tax of a certain rate on the value of such property; for if his property has value, that value only exists in consequence of the protection afforded to it by the Government, and he should in equity bear his proper share of the burthen of supporting the Government.

I will not detail as to the proper rate; that canonly be ascertained by statistics of the wants of the Government, and the value of property and amounts of income, the first of which can be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, the second by the State governments from present data, and the last by future assessments; but I would suggest that all *incomes* below a certain amount, say $500 per annum, should be exempt from taxation.

The next most important point, as it is generally argued, is the *unpopularity* of this mode of raising revenue. Why is it so? Who are those that most cry out against it? Certainly it is not the poor man, for he would, by the $500 minimum be exempt, and no one having that income in this country can be called a poor man; then why should the millionaire object to it; is he not now compelled to pay the State, City, and County on the same basis of the value of property; why then should he not pay the General Government in the same way? Is it not the very existence of that United Government which gives the present value to his property; and he and the middling class, whose incomes exceed $500, do not they and their incomes receive protection and derive their incomes from that very protection? Why should they not contribute their just quotas to the support of that Union Government. We will be told by the capitalist (and the argument is a specious one) that if this system of taxation is carried out, it must all eventually fall upon the poor, in the shape of increased rents. It may be so; but I do not believe it; on the contrary, I can see that the marble and freestone palaces, whether occupied for business purposes or dwellings, must pay their due proportion of the tax so levied. At all events, I have no great faith in the philanthropy of these rich men, who object to paying any taxes, because they must, forsooth, be compelled to grind them out of their poor tenants. If such are their sentiments, then they are in spirit no better than the traditional bugaboo of a tax-gatherer, with all his alleged hardness of heart, and the Government making that the motive for collecting the tax, will give them the occupation most suited to their inclinations. Let it be tried. The present emergency demands it, and if it fail, and the mass of the poor and the middling classes do not show by their votes, their willingness to sustain the measure, then I say, revert to the old system of tariffs and sales of public lands to support the General Government. Give it, in the meantime, a fair trial, while we require increased means to carry on the war.

I can well remember when the property and income tax was proposed by Sir ROBERT PEEL, in time of peace, as a temporary measure, with what a popular howl it was encountered as being only justifiable in case of war; and I have lived to see it now, so well understood there that it may be considered as firmly engrafted on the British revenue system, and excepting some immaterial changes, likely to continue so while tariffs and excise duties are yearly undergoing modifications beneficial to the poorer classes.

C.

Reform Needed in the Organization of Regiments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned was formerly an officer of the United States Army, and served with the Army of Gen. SCOTT all through the Mexican War. He would gladly give the Government the benefit of his services in any military capacity they may desire, and this has already been intimated to the Secretary of War, of which no notice whatever was taken.

It has been proposed by some of the friends of the undersigned, that he should at once proceed to organize a regiment in this City, which he might or might not be able to accomplish, unaided as he would be by either the Federal or State Governments.

The reply made to the proposition was, that organizing troops was the most important duty of the War Department, and that unless the Government would coöperate and aid, it was useless to undertake it. An officer who is willing to give to the Government his services and experience, should not be expected, in addition, to advance his private means, or to go about the streets to beg the amount required to fully organize and place in the field a regiment of one thousand men, which would possibly cost at least $50,000. If the War Department cannot take direct and absolute charge of the details of the recruiting, no private individuals should do it for them. We have had quite enough of this style of organizing regiments.

A law should at once be passed, authorizing the War Department to detail Army officers to take charge of organizing volunteer regiments, and to make all the necessary disbursements therefor. The Department should also provide a place to send the men to as soon as they sign an agreement to serve the Government for the war, and they should at once be uniformed with the regular Army dress, (and none other should be allowed.) The Government should also provide for these men at once, just as the recruits for the old regiments of the Army are provided for. Why not? These men are expected to go into the field, and the honor and the existence of the Government itself rests upon their conduct as soldiers. Why, therefore, should not the same care and provision be made to make soldiers of them as is done for the old regiments of the Army?

There is no reason why the general recruiting officer at Governor's Island, or some other Army officer of experience, should not be directed to superintend this entire matter. The men thus sent to the Island in squads, from day to day, as they came forward, would soon become tolerable soldiers.

The Colonels of the proposed regiments thus being organized, and all the subordinate officers, would thus be able to devote their entire time to drilling the men and giving them the necessary instruction, as well as receiving instruction themselves, from regular Army officers who were detailed for the purpose.

This is the only proper way to organize regiments, and the quicker such a law as the above is passed, the better will it be for the character of the volunteer forces upon whom the solemn and important duty devolves of maintaining this Government against the attempts that are making to destroy it.

The law to be passed should be absolute, and the War Department and the Army should be made to understand that all their past rules and regulations must be changed; and they must also be made to understand that the entire of all the Staff of this Army should aid in equipping and instructing these new troops; if this service is too irksome for them, as it has been heretofore considered, let them resign.

An entire change must be made in this business of organizing troops. It would be equally as great an error to place this business under the direction of the Governors of the States. We have had quite enough of State organization and management, at least in New-York and Pennsylvania; the New-England Governors have done better.

The only proper way is, place it entirely under the War Department, and the General Government should at once take charge of it in all its details.

Unless some such change as the above is made, it will be impossible to expect military men to identify themselves with the Army.

Politicians may be found to organize regiments, as in the past, and the Government will have the same inefficiency and peculation as has been witnessed in the past.

Do let us have the aid of your powerful pen, Mr. Editor, in ventilating this most important matter.

AN EX-OFFICER OF THE U. S. ARMY.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1861.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 25, 1861.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '68	90	50	N. Y. Cen. R....s30	75½
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	88¾	50	do	75¾
7,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	88⅜	640	do	75⅝
2,000	do	88¼	700	do	75⅞
2,000	do	88⅞	50	do....s30	75
20,000	U. S. 5s, '65	88	100	do....s30	75¼
1,150	Trea. 6 ℘ c. 2 Year	98⅛	100	do....snwk	75¼
2,600	Tenn. State 6s '90	43	200	Erie R.	25
5,000	do	42¾	225	do	24¾
18,000	do	42½	150	do	24½
5,000	do	42¼	382	Hud. Riv. R.	34
5,000	do	42	50	do....b10	34
2,000	Va. State 6s	48	50	do	33¾
1,000	do	48⅜	150	Harlem Railroad	11
5,000	do....s30	47	25	Harlem R. Pref	26½
6,000	N. C. State 6s	59	300	do	26
4,000	do	58¾	550	Reading Railroad	35½
5,000	Mis. State 6s	42	50	M. So. & N. I. R. b30	14
11,000	do	41¾	150	do	14
5,000	do	41⅝	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	29½
5,000	do	41½	50	do....b30	29¾
1,000	Mis. 6s Is. to H. & St. J. R.	47	10	do	29¾
			50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63½
3,000	do	46½	950	do	64
1,000	La. State 6s	56½	300	do....s10	64
2,000	do	56¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R. .s10	62¾
1,000	do	56	100	do....b10	62½
2,000	Cal. State 7s	76	100	do....b10	62¾
1,000	N. Y. S. 7s 1870	106¼	100	do....b10	62⅝
1,000	Erie R. 4th m. b.	72½	200	do....s10	62½
1,000	Erie R. c. b. '71	54	158	do	62¾
11,000	Hud. Riv. 3d m. b.	80	300	do	62¾
1,000	M. C. 8 ℘ c. 1st m. Sink. Fund c. b.	96	100	do....s20	62¾
			150	do	62¾
500	Ill. Cen. R. b.	90⅛	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	28
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	38	350	do	27¾
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d m.	15	650	do	27⅞
56	Am. Ex. Bank	80	1200	do....b30	28
64	Canton Company	9½	100	do....b60	28
60	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	86	50	Chi. & Rock I. R.	40⅞
210	Pacific M. S. Co.	71½	20	do	40⅞
50	do....s30	71½	550	do	41
50	do	72	100	do....b30	41⅛
215	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	61	100	do....b30	41

SECOND BOARD.

$45,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	88	50	Harlem R. Pref'd	25½
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	42	200	do	25
2,000	Virginia St. 6s. s5	48½	100	do....b30	25½
3,000	Missouri State 6s	42	50	Panama R....s30	108
1,000	do	42¼	96	do	109
2,000	Kentucky St. 6s	76	250	Mich. Central R.	42
1,000	California St. 7s	76	20	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	14
1,000	Erie 1st Mt. Bs. '83	86	50	Mich. So. & N. I. G. Stk	29
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	90½	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63½
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d Mt	15	8	Galena and Chi. R.	62¾
3,000	N. J. Cen. 2d Mt.	102¼	50	do....b30	62½
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bs	73	100	do	62
10	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	75¼	100	do	61¾
350	do	75	1250	Cleve. & Tol. R.	27
100	do....s30	74¾	200	do....s60	27
25	do	75½	150	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	40
100	Erie Railroad	24			

THURSDAY, July 25—P.M.

A feeling of depression which was not very satisfactorily accounted for in the news in the morning papers, came over the Stock Market this forenoon, resulting in a decline of about one to one and a half per cent. from the last sales of Wednesday, except on Government Stock which sold within ¼@½ per cent. of the previous quotations. The Border State Stocks fell off 1½ per cent. on Tennessees and Missouris, and ½ per cent. on Virginias, while Louisianias and North Carolinas were, if anything, firmer than yesterday. New York Central shares, which left off 76⅜ per cent. on Wednesday afternoon, opened at 76 per cent. on the Street, early in the day; sold at 75¾ @½@⅜ at the First Board; then at 75½ on the Street and at the Second Board; at 75 after the adjournment, and finally, at 75½ per cent. Nearly all the Railways followed in sympathy with this decline, including Panama, which was done at 108 seller 30 days, and 109 cash. The Western roads were especially weak, Galena falling back to 61⅞, and Toledo to 27 per cent., large sales. Later in the afternoon the market was somewhat steadier, at about the following rates:

Governments, 1881	88	Galena	66¾
Missouris	42	Rock Island	39⅞
Tennessees	42	Illinois Central	63½
New-York Central	75¼	Michigan Central	42
Panama	109	Michigan Guaranteed	28½
Pacific	72	Michigan Southern	13¾
Erie	24	Toledo	27¼
Hudson	33½	Reading	35¼
Harlem Preferred	24¾	Quincy	60¼

The bidding quotations of Bank Stocks were comparatively steady:

New-York	83	American Exchange	80
Merchants'	90	Hanover	70
Mechanics'	95	Metropolitan	90
America	100	Nassau	85
City	110	Shoe and Leather	85
Phœnix	95	Corn Exchange	75
Butchers' and Drovers'	100	Continental	70½
State of New-York	78	St. Nicholas	70
Ocean	70	Commonwealth	61
Manufac. and Merchants'	77	Park	93

The only business doing in the Money Market beyond the dull routine of the Summer at Bank, is in placing temporary loans with the Government at 60 days, at 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. The voluntary tenders in this City to-day, additional to the $3,500,000 heretofore noticed since Monday, amounted to $500,000; at Boston the amount is $650,000; and at Philadelphia about $2,000,000. This channel for the temporary employment of cash balances through the Summer is equally convenient to the Banks and to private lenders. In the Exchange market the rates are firm for Saturday's steamers, but the movement thus far unimportant, notwithstanding the following considerable receipts of Foreign Specie:

ENGLISH GOLD BY STEAMER GLASGOW.

Yates, Potterfi'd & Co	£8,500	R. P. Buck & Co.	£793
Snow & Burgess	1,000	Brown Bros. & Co.	50,000
Lawrence, Giles & Co	1,000	A. Bell's Sons	2,000
Hawley & Horne	460	Mercantile Bank	1,500
Homer & Sprague, Bos	1,000	E. M. Robinson	1,208
Chamberlin & Co	1,000	Schuchardt & Gebhard	38,100
Converse, Tyler & Co.	1,500	Von Hoffman & Co.	20,400
A. Belmont & Co.	30,000		
B. Behrend & Co.	36,300		
Total			£189,761
Equal to about			$950,000

FRENCH GOLD, ETC., BY STEAMER NEW-YORK.

Bank of Commerce	$150,000	Poirier & Co.	$20,000
W. Schall & Co.	70,000	Marcuse & Co.	84,000
D. L. Wilson	10,000	Geyer & Watkins	2,500
Total			$336,500

The statement of the New-Orleans Banks for the past two weeks compares as follows:

	July 13.	July 6.	Difference.
Short Loans	$9,502,638	$9,641,292	Dec. $138,654
Specie	14,932,482	15,215,230	Dec. 282,748
Circulation	6,482,091	6,780,426	Dec. 298,335
Deposits	16,053,134	16,101,540	Dec. 48,406
Exchange	3,958,833	4,052,231	Dec. 93,398
Distant balances	791,927	758,332	Inc. 33,595
Long Loans	9,393,425	9,581,261	Inc. 187,836

Annexed are the principal items in the last Kentucky Bank statements of July 1, 1861:

	Exchange.	Dis'nts.	Deposits.	Coin.	Circ'n.
Kentucky	$2,658,753	1,632,030	1,289,245	769,306	913,781
Northern	1,628,471	1,263,895	1,066,015	727,345	785,800
Southern	1,113,014	340,613	348,996	765,302	736,577
Louisville	1,587,871	633,383	725,426	587,412	837,607
Commercial	1,373,102	496,875	247,530	699,096	1,321,158
Farmers'	1,531,869	797,990	473,714	882,142	1,317,058
People's	207,626	164,881	23,283	120,640	324,702
Ashland	305,374	221,864	85,837	148,165	253,803
Total	$10,405,980	5,451,531	4,260,046	4,699,408	6,490,486

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide-water, during the third week in July, in the years 1860 and 1861, by the New-York State Canals is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bu.
1860	27,019	398,862	568,781	2,001
1861	50,583	907,638	447,457	7,442
Increase.	23,564	Inc. 508,776	Dec. 121,324	Inc. 5,441

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of Produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 22d of July, have been as follows:

Canal open	1859. April 15.	1860. April 25.	1861. May 1.
Flour, bbls	189,602	323,251	393,716
Wheat, bush	527,849	3,354,825	1,648,546
Corn, bush	973,657	5,638,606	5,736,174
Barley, bush	137,694	75,913	147,252
Oats, bush	2,053,629	3,057,622	2,000,693
Rye, bush	87,044	109,603	293,749

The Albany *Argus* states that the Court of Appeals have affirmed the decision of the Court below, dismissing the complaint against the New-York Central Company for the non-payment of Canal Tolls. The unanimous decision of the Court has been pronounced, affirming the judgment of dismissal rendered at the Circuit. A very able opinion of the Court was delivered, covering all the grounds in the cause, and fully sustaining the constitutionality of the act of 1851, repealing the Tolls. It will be recollected that conflicting opinions on this question had been presented to the Legislature, by Attorney-Generals TREMAIN and MYERS, the former affirming and the latter denying the validity of this law.

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, for the steamers *Saxonia* and *City of Washington*, leaving Saturday, July 27, are as follows. Mails close in New-York 10½ A. M.

London—60 days' sight	107¾ ℘ cent.
London—3 days' sight	103¾ ℘ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ℘ dollar	5f. 25c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ℘ dollar	5f. 21¼c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ℘ guilder	40⅛c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ℘ marc banco.	35¼c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ℘ florin	41c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ℘ rix-dollar	77¾c.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio advertise in our columns, this morning, for a loan of $1,500,000, payable July 1, 1868. This is an "unconditional" loan, payable, by the law creating it, in seven years; for which purpose a tax has been authorized. Proposals will be opened Aug. 7, at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-street New-York.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad, for the Third week in July, were.

1861	$36,670
1860	18,512
Increase	$18,158

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 25.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77½; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 39; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 25, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 68 bbls. of Ashes, 9,866 bbls. Flour, 530 bbls. Corn Meal, 76,859 bushels Wheat, 98,297 bushels Corn, 13,397 bushels Rye, 1,510 bushels Oats, 684 pkgs. Provisions, and 864 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 75 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50@$5 62½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE.—The demand has been more active today, chiefly for Rio and Santos, at very full prices. Sales: 2,850 bags Rio at 13½c.@14½c.; 2,092 bags Santos (out of an offering at auction of 3,318 bags) at 18¾c.@18½c. ℘ ℔, averaging $14 85 ℘ 100 ℔s.; 70 bags Maracaibo at 16c., usual terms; and 50 bags Laguayra at 15c. cash, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in more demand at former quotations. Sales 1,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ℘ ℔	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13½
Middling	15⅝	15⅞	16	16¼
Middling Fair	16½	16¾	17	17¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand to-day. The principal inquiry has been for extra State, the sales of which have been large. Prices have been quoted firmer. Sales, 23,500 bbls., including superfine State, at $4@$4 05; poor to choice extra State, at $4 15 @$4 45, mainly at $4 20@$4 25; superfine Western at $3 90@$4 05; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 12½@$5 40, extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 15 @$5 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 65@$4 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 80@$5, chiefly at $4 85@$4 95 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 00	@$4 05
Extra State	4 15	@ 4 45
Superfine Western	3 90	@ 4 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 12½	@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 15	@ 5 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 65	@ 4 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bds.	4 80	@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 05	@ 6 10
Fancy Genessee	4 50	@ 4 65
Extra Genessee	4 70	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 70	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is more inquired for, at steady prices. Sales 1,750 bbls. at $5@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands, including some *new* extra Baltimore (*Patapscot* brand received by Mr. J. J. MARVIN,) being the first sale of the kind this season, at $8 ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand, including superfine at $3 75@$3 85, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 12½@$7 50 ℘ bbl. Sales 1,370 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $2 50@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $2 85 @$2 90 for Jersey, $2 90 for Marsh's Caloric, in store; $3 for Fairfax Mills, and $3@$3 05 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted more attention, and, in view of the restricted receipts holders have been less eager to sell, unless at very full prices; sales 192,000 bushels, including Canada Club, on private terms; White Western at $1 20@$1 25; Amber do., (Winter,) at $1 15; Red Western at $1 12@$1 14, chiefly at $1 13@$1 14; extra Green Bay Spring at $1 05½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1@$1 01; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 85c.@99c. Racine Spring at 95c.@98c.; Northwestern Club, at 90c.@94c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 78c.@92c., and new Amber Delaware at $1 29 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in fair request at uniform quotations. Sales 110,000 bushels at 42c.@46c. for poor to choice new mixed Western 38c@41c. for damaged do: 48c.@ 49c. for Western Yellow; 48c.@50c. for do. Western White, ℘ bushel. Rye is in demand at 63c. for Northern; 48c.@53c. for Canada, and 45c.@46c. for Western, ℘ bushel. Sales 17,500 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are quiet, including Canadian, at 27c.@ 30c., Western, at 30c.@33c., and State at 33c.@ 34c., ℘ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Milwaukee.

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	Flour.	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat.
Last week	8,041	248,730	14,346	244,396
Same week last year	980	15,921	5,504	1,206
Since January 1	240,401	5,331,371	357,083	5,616,146
Same time last year	113,127	1,199,494	252,377	1,182,295

HAY—Has been quiet to-day, yet North River has been quoted steady at 60c.@75c., for poor to prime old, and 40c.@55c. for new crop, ℘ ℔.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request at uniform figures, including last year's crop, at 16c.@25c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12c. ℘ ℔. The Cherry Valley (N. Y.) *Gazette* says: "Growers about here state that the crop has very much improved during the past two or three weeks, and the prospects are that there will be a fair crop. Speculators are offering 20c., but all such offers are refused. The heavy storms of Friday and Saturday did some damage to a few yards in the towns of Middlefield and Springfield."

LUMBER—The demand has been limited during the past week, at drooping prices. Sales here, 325,000 feet Eastern Spruce and Pine, partly for future delivery, at, according to size, $9 50@$11 ℘ thousand feet, also, 15,000 feet Piles, at 4½c., the latter cash, ℘ foot. At Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "The receipts of Lumber continues light. Freights on Lake Erie are advancing, which will prevent common Lumber from Michigan, in any considerable quantity, from being shipped, even if the demand should warrant shipment. Sales have been limited, and mostly in small lots for immediate use, or to fill up assortments in retail yards. The assortment in market is good and prices low, with inducements to large buyers for cash. Freights to all points are low. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the third week in July, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, ℔s.
1859	17,022,662	2,812	3,500	5,803,000
1860	10,256,000	2,711	——	4,557,472
1861	5,007,042	718	——	11,703,700

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 23, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, ℔s.
1859	123,735,762	27,957	49,353	63,617,857
1860	135,438,600	22,117	30,463	45,744,679
1861	71,599,872	17,035	32	43,593,130

METALS—Have been very quiet and irregular in price, to-day.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been plenty and heavy; sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $15 12½@$15 25 for Mess and $10 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 5¼c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Lard is unchanged; sales 300 tcs. and bbls., at 8c.@9c. ℘ ℔. Beef is improving; sales 1,200 bbls., at $10 75@$12 for Extra Mess; $8 25@ $10 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 25@$5 62½ for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16@$18 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $13@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in moderate request, at from 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@13c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is in limited demand at 3c.@7c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales 75 tcs. at $5 25@$6 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SPICES.—Sales, 15 bbls., and 2 hf. barrels Jamaica Ginger, at 18c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS.—Have been more active to-day, sales having been made of 2,500 hhds., including Cuba, at 5c.@6c.; Porto Rico at 6½c.@7c., and New-Orleans at 6¼c.; also 465 boxes Havana, part at 5½c.@6¼c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW.—Sales, 25,000 ℔s. at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY — Sales 500 bbls. at 16¼c.@16½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active, the increased firmness of the ship-owners checking operations. We quote for Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d., Corn, 9d.@9½d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℘ tierce, Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d., Tobacco, 27s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10½d. ℘ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 30s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. 1½d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ℘ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℘ bbl., Beef, 6s. 6d@7s. ℘ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s. ℘ ton; Hops, ¾d. ℘ ℔. For Cork, a Br. bark, with grain, in bulk, for orders, at 12d. ℘ bushel. For Belfast, a bark, with Flour at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For Havre, Wheat, (18,000 bushels,) in shipper's bags, at

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—AMERICA'S DREAM—PADDY MILES' BOY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway—HISTORICAL POEM ON THE REBELLION AND THE WAR—Illustrated by Dissolving Views.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Governor MORGAN, it will be seen by his Proclamation, published in another column, has concluded, under the requisition of the President for more troops, to call for *twenty-five thousand* additional Volunteers, to serve for three years, or during the war. A general order, prescribing the mode of organization will be issued immediately. The rendezvous will be at New-York, Albany and Elmira, with the head-quarters at Albany.

Various reports relative to the movements of the rebels are current, doubtless originating in the fears of the timid, rendered more active by the temporary reverse suffered by the National forces. In Washington, yesterday, it was rumored that an attack was to be made upon the city by a body of rebels under Gen. JOHNSTON, who would cross the Potomac sixteen miles above, and come down on the Maryland side. It is hardly probable that the rebels are in a condition to undertake any such enterprise at present, notwithstanding their numbers, though they have again extended their pickets to within a few miles of the Capital, and those who sympatize with secession there are now very bold and evidently expect some such movement. Another report was current yesterday in Baltimore, that a fight had taken place at Harper's Ferry, and a dispatch sent there inquiring into the matter elicited the answer that the report was true—that a severe fight had occurred, in which the rebels were routed. This answer, however, had no signature, and probably came from some one disposed to hoax the Press.

It is expected at Fortress Monroe that MAGRUDER, the rebel commander at Yorktown, emboldened by the success at Manassas Junction, will make a demonstration in the direction of Hampton or Newport's News. All our regiments there are now inside their intrenchments, and ready for him whenever he chooses to show himself. Two important reconnoissances were made on Wednesday by parties of our men.

Gov. JACKSON, of Missouri, is apparently emulating the reputation of BEAUREGARD for ubiquity. Yesterday he was reported to be in Arkansas, near the Missouri line, and to-day he is said to be at Memphis again, where he has made a speech, in which he declared that one hundred thousand troops could be readily raised to do battle for the South, if they could get arms. He also assured his hearers that he had left from twenty-five to thirty thousand men under BEN. McCULLOCH and Gen. PRICE, and that he was going back to Springfield to attack Col. SIEGEL. Perhaps he will, unless Col. SIEGEL saves him the trouble by making an attack himself.

Gen. PATTERSON, in extenuation of his failure to prevent JOHNSTON from making a junction with BEAUREGARD previous to the battle, has written a private letter to a person in Philadelphia, which of course has found its way into print. He states that JOHNSTON was strongly intrenched at Winchester, where his force was increased to over thirty-five thousand Confederate troops and five thousand Virginia militia, while his own force was less than twenty thousand, and of these, fifteen regiments, whose time would be up in about a week, refused to stay an hour after their time expired. He could have turned JOHNSTON's position, but under the circumstances did not feel warranted in doing so. Gen. PATTERSON has issued a proclamation to his men, dated yesterday, in which he announces his retirement from their command, and compliments them for their good conduct in the campaign.

The debates in Congress yesterday were very interesting, and the business done was important. In the Senate, a Select Committee was ordered to inquire into the circumstances of the surrender of the Navy-yards at Pensacola and Norfolk, and the Armory at Harper's Ferry. A joint resolution, pledging support to the Government to carry the present war to a successful termination, was introduced by Mr. CLARKE, of New-Hampshire, and laid over under the rule. The President was requested by resolution to inform the Senate what instructions have been given to our foreign ministers in reference to the rebellion. The bill to indemnify States for the expense incurred in defending the Government was reported from the Finance Committee and passed. The bill to increase the revenue was debated, but not definitely acted upon. The resolution introduced by Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, on Wednesday, similar to that introduced by Mr. CRITTENDEN in the House, setting forth the objects of the war, and placing the responsibility for it with the Southern Disunionists, was then taken up and debated at considerable length by Messrs. POLK of Missouri, TRUMBULL of Illinois, COLLAMER of Vermont, FESSENDEN of Maine, HALE of New-Hampshire, KENNEDY, of Maryland, BRECKINRIDGE of Kentucky, SHERMAN of Ohio, DOOLITTLE of Wisconsin, and others. It was passed, 30 to 5. In the House, Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, made a personal explanation, and apologized for the part he took in the debate yesterday, in reference to Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky. The Senate bill supplementary to the Loan act, with an amendment authorizing the issue of Treasury notes of a denomination less than fifty dollars, was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and passed. The Direct Tax and Internal Duties bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment. Its provisions were debated with considerable spirit, and an amendment was adopted providing that slaves shall be taxed. The bill was not finally disposed of.

All accounts indicate that the rebel losses at the battle of Sunday were much more severe than ours. Their lowest estimate places the number of killed and wounded at two thousand, while more reliable authority says that they lost from *three to four thousand.* A gentleman who has for years resided in Virginia, and who was inside the rebel lines during and after the battle, and who has since arrived in Philadelphia, gives this estimate from actual observation. He states also that we have had no adequate idea of the number of the rebel Army assembled at Manassas, or of the extent of their preparations in the way of intrenchments. The ground beyond Manassas, he states, is mined in the most thorough manner for a distance of two miles, and had our Army succeeded in driving the rebels out of their intrenchments, these mines would have destroyed our men by thousands. Richmond is also strongly intrenched and mined—the work having been accomplished by great numbers of negroes furnished by the planters.

The four New-York regiments which were announced, yesterday, as on their way from Washington—their three months' term of enlistment having expired—were delayed in their departure, and also at Havre de Grace, and did not arrive. Thousands of citizens turned out to give the brave men a fitting reception, and were greatly disappointed that they did not come. Broadway and Cortlandt-street were thronged as late as 10 o'clock P. M. The latest advices were that the regiments would not reach this City until an early hour this morning.

At a meeting of various Societies of Irishmen held last evening, it was decided that a procession should be formed to escort the Sixty-ninth Regiment through the City on their arrival at Cortlandt-street this morning.

The Third Vermont Regiment, Col. SMITH, arrived at Jersey City yesterday morning *en route* to Baltimore. They are a fine, hardy set of men, all young, and having the appearance of being able to do the State some service. Their baggage train consists of seventeen wagons, a band wagon and ambulances, with four horses to each.

The mails by the *Arabia* reached this City last evening from Boston. There is no news of importance to add to the dispatch from Halifax, published on Wednesday morning, but we give an interesting letter from our Paris correspondent, and another of the series of Mr. RUSSELL from this country, dated at Natchez, Miss., in which he gives his views of some of the manners and customs of the South.

There was a decline of ¼ ℘ cent. on Government Stock, and 1 ℘ cent. on other descriptions yesterday, on the Stock Exchange, compared with the sales of the previous day; New-York Central, 75½ ℘ cent.; Government Stock, 88 ℘ cent. In Money affairs, some further sums were placed on temporary loan to the Government at 6 ℘ cent.—making about $4,000,000 since Monday in this City, and $2,500,000 in Boston and Philadelphia.

The market was more active for Breadstuffs yesterday; prices of desirable lots of Flour and Wheat favored sellers. The rise in rates on freight, however, tended to check business toward the close. Cotton was in fair demand, at uniform quotations. Coffee and Sugars were decidedly brisker. Whisky was in moderate request, as were also Hops, Tallow and Naval Stores. Pork was dull and heavy. Beef was actively sought after, and was firmer. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Gen. Scott and the Cabinet—The Duty of the President.

The following paragraph appears in the Washington correspondence of the *Tribune*:

"Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL does Secretary CAMERON great injustice when he places upon him the responsibility of refusing regiments of mounted men. We have pretty good reason for knowing that Secretary CAMERON has accepted regiments that have been refused by Gen. SCOTT, who, with his peculiar iteration of manner replied, 'I don't want any cavalry, Sir; I don't want any cavalry, Sir. My plan of campaign doesn't require cavalry, Sir.' It is but justice to the President and Cabinet that the country should know that *Gen. Scott has had full control of all the war movements and also organized the columns, appointed the officers, and selected the time and points of attack at Bull's Run.*"

So far as the preparation of the Army for the special service assigned it is concerned, it is undoubtedly true that Gen. SCOTT did have full control. He probably did "organize the columns, and appoint the officers;" and he may have "selected the *time* and *points* of attack at Bull's Run,"—after that attack had been peremptorily ordered by his superiors,—though we are inclined to believe that these details were confided to Brig.-Gen. McDOWELL, who was on the spot, and who could form, from a personal examination of the approaches, a much better opinion as to the points of attack than Gen. SCOTT. The fact that both the time and point of attack were changed by Gen. McDOWELL proves, indeed, that in this respect, he was left to the exercise of his own judgment. The original purpose was to attack the enemy's position on Thursday afternoon or Friday morning, by turning it on the south side:—and Gen. McDOWELL went personally with Col. HEINTZELMAN's column to superintend the attack. But he found the roads on that side impracticable for heavy artillery,—and on that account abandoned the plan. Friday was devoted to a survey on the other flank, and there he found the roads in such a condition as to justify the attempt to turn the enemy's position on that side. The fact that Gen. McDOWELL thus changed the *time* of attack from Friday to Sunday, and the *point* of attack from the Southern to the Northern flank, shows that the control of these details was confided wholly to him by Gen. SCOTT, and we presume every one will concede that this discretion was wisely exercised, and the change judicious.

But all this leaves the main point untouched. The question is, *Who decided that the attack should be made?* Who determined that the road to Richmond should be by Manassas Junction? Who is responsible for the plan of operations by which a battle at this point, selected by the rebels themselves, admirably adapted for defence, fortified through three long months of incessant labor, accessible to their reinforcements from both directions, and in all respects precisely such a position as they might wish to make it, became a matter of necessity? The paragraph quoted above, for the purpose of relieving the President and Cabinet, throws the responsibility upon Gen. SCOTT. We have not the slightest desire to involve the President and Cabinet in any responsibility that does not belong to them; but, on the other hand, we do not intend that Gen. SCOTT shall be loaded with blame for acts which were done by others. We *know* that Gen. SCOTT was opposed to this plan of the campaign from the beginning; he deemed it unwise to make Richmond the main point of the movement; but after that had been decided against him, he was opposed to marching against it by the longest and most difficult route, through a country every foot of which would be obstinately defended, and which must be held by a strong force after it had once been taken. This we know to be true—and in spite of the delicacy of such disclosures, we shall not hesitate to state the authority for it. It is that of Gen. SCOTT himself.

On the Tuesday preceding the battle, Gen. SCOTT, at his own table, in presence of his aids and a single guest, discussed the whole subject of this war, in all its parts, and with the utmost clearness and accuracy. He had a distinct, and well-defined opinion on every point connected with it; and stated what his plan would be for bringing it to a close, if the management of it had been left in his hands. The main object of the war, he said, was to bring the people of the rebellious States to feel the pressure of the Government; to compel them to return to their obedience and loyalty. And this must be done with the least possible expenditure of life, compatible with the attainment of the object. No Christian nation can be justified, he said, in waging war in such a way as shall destroy 501 lives, when the object of the war can be attained at a cost of 500. Every man killed beyond the number absolutely required, is murdered. Hence, he looked upon all shooting of pickets, all scouting forays not required in order to advance the general object of the war, all destruction of life, on either side, which did not contribute to the general result, as so many acts of unjustifiable homicide.

If the matter had been left to him, he said, he would have commenced by a perfect blockade of every Southern port on the Atlantic and the Gulf. Then he would have collected a large force at the Capital for defensive purposes,—and another large one on the Mississippi for offensive operations. The Summer months, during which it is madness to take troops south of St. Louis, should have been devoted to tactical instruction;—and with the first frosts of Autumn he would have taken a column of 80,000 well-disciplined troops down the Mississippi,—and taken every important point on that river, New-Orleans included. *It could have been done, he said, with greater ease, with less loss of life, and with far more important results than would attend the marching of an Army to Richmond.* At eight points the river would probably have been defended, and eight battles would have been necessary; but in every one of them success could have been made certain for us. The Mississippi and the Atlantic once ours, the Southern States would have been compelled, by the natural and inevitable pressure of events, to seek, by a return to the Union, escape from the ruin that would speedily overwhelm them out of it. "This," said he, "was my plan. But I am only a subordinate. It is my business to give advice when it is asked, and to obey orders when they are given. *I shall do it.* There are gentlemen in the Cabinet who know much more about war than I do, and who have far greater influence than I have in determining the plan of the campaign. There never was a more just and upright man than the President,—never one who desired more sincerely to promote the best interest of the country. But there are men among his advisers who consult their own resentments far more than the dictates of wisdom and experience,—and *these men will probably decide the plan of the campaign.* I shall do, or attempt, whatever I am ordered to do. *But they must not hold me responsible.* If I am ordered to go to Richmond, I shall endeavor to do it. But I know perfectly well that they have no conception of the difficulties we shall encounter. I know the country,—how admirably adapted it is to defence, and how resolutely and obstinately it will be defended. I would like nothing better than to take Richmond;—now that it has been disgraced by becoming the capital of the rebel Confederacy, I feel a resentment towards it, and should like nothing better than to scatter its Congress to the winds. But I have lived long enough to know that human resentment is a very bad foundation for a public policy; and these gentlemen will live long enough to learn it also. I shall do what I am ordered. I shall fight when and where I am commanded. *But if I am compelled to fight before I am ready, they shall not hold me responsible.* These gentlemen must take the responsibility of their acts, as I am willing to take that of mine. But they must not throw *their* responsibility on my shoulders."

This is the substance and very nearly the language of a portion of Gen. SCOTT's conversation on the occasion referred to. It proves conclusively that he was opposed to the advance upon Richmond by way of Manasses at that time, and also that the Administration was almost certain to overrule his objections and command a battle. Taken in connection with what was said in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, it leaves no doubt on the subject:

Mr. RICHARDSON—I repeat that *Gen. Scott had been forced to fight this battle.* I will tell him what occurred yesterday morning. My colleagues (LOGAN and WASHBURNE) and myself were present with the President, Secretary of War and Gen. SCOTT. In the course of our conversation, Gen. SCOTT remarked, "I am the biggest coward in the world." I rose from my seat. "Stay," said Gen. SCOTT; "I will prove it. *I have fought the battle against my judgment, and I think the President ought to remove me to-day for doing it.* As God is my judge," he added, after an interval of silence, "I did all in my power to make the Army efficient, and I deserve removal because I did not stand up when I could, and did not." I stand here to vindicate Gen. SCOTT. I am indebted to the gentleman from Missouri for the compliment he paid me. I desire to say for myself that I am here the last of a generation, my father and grandfather having fallen beneath the flag of their country. I, too, have fought under its folds at home and abroad, and, God willing, there I will stand to the end of my life, defending it against all foes.

Mr. WASHBURNE—As my colleague has referred to Gen. SCOTT's remarks, he might also allude to what the President said.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I will do so. "Your conversation implies," said the President to Gen. SCOTT, "that I forced you to battle." To which Gen. SCOTT replied, "I have never served under a President who has been kinder to me than you have been." *But Gen. Scott did not relieve the President from the fact of the latter having forced him to fight the battle.* Gen. SCOTT thus paid a compliment to the President personally.

We repeat what we said yesterday, that President LINCOLN is not likely, of his own motion, to have overruled Gen. SCOTT and to have forced him to fight a battle against his will. But President LINCOLN is, to a very great extent, in such a matter as this, in the hands of his Cabinet. A portion of that Cabinet is known to have full and entire confidence in the military ability of Gen. SCOTT;—while another portion is equally well known to be governed by sentiments of personal dislike which amount almost to hatred. It is not necessary to specify individuals. It is a mattery of notoriety that some members of the Cabinet have done little else during the last few weeks, than to denounce Gen. SCOTT, ridicule his plans of the campaign, and declaim on the necessity of overruling or superseding him. They have succeeded in overruling him,—with what results the country knows too well.

Now, we have not the slightest wish to see anything like a break-up of this Administration. Such an event, in the present condition of the country, could only be fruitful in disaster. But it is indispensably necessary for the President to *decide, peremptorily and finally, between Gen. Scott and those who would overrule him.* The great interest of the country now lies in its Army. Its military department is the department of overwhelming interest and importance. Its finances and its foreign relations are in good hands; and there should be not a moment's hesitation in placing at the head of the War Department some man of larger views, of more experience, and of more commanding personal reputation, than the present incumbent. And, above all, the country should know at once whether it may still lean upon the great military genius and experience of the Lieutenant-General of our Armies, or whether we are to be thrown back upon the new crop of Generals and statesmen who are striving to grasp the power that rests in his hands. Let the President make up his own mind on this point, and then *make his Cabinet a unit* upon it. If the BLAIRS and the GREELEYS, and the radical contemners of experience and science in military matters, are to bear sway, let it be undisputed. Let them have full possession of the Government, and take all the responsibility of its ruin. If not, let them retire and give place to men of cooler temper and of wiser heads. The worst thing the President can do in this crisis is to hesitate, and allow things to *drift* at random, as they are now doing.

What Next?

The best sign of the times is that nobody seems discouraged by the defeat of Sunday. Considering the unbounded confidence of success which seemed to be cherished, and the importance of this first general action between the main bodies of the opposing forces, it would not have been at all surprising if many persons had been inclined to surrender all faith in our ability to suppress this great rebellion.

Fortunately, the opposite effect has been produced. The defeat has shaken nobody's confidence, nor has it led either the Government or people to abate one jot of heart or hope. On Monday, it is true, the panic-stricken population of Washington were overwhelmed with apprehensions of an immediate advance of the rebels on that city; but even they have regained something of composure, from learning that the straggling runaways, who came in from the Army on Monday morning, did not constitute its whole force, and that the safety and honor of the country do not rest in their hands.

The universal cry now is for prompt but effective preparation for the new contest, and for leaving the entire control of military affairs in the hands of the military men to whom it belongs. Let civilians, whether Members of Congress or of the Cabinet, be content to attend to their own affairs, and leave war-making to those who understand it. The disaster which has befallen our arms from a neglect of this wise precaution, will abate much of that public impatience on which these men have relied for support, and will reconcile the people to a less rapid and headlong prosecution of the war. It is pretty evident now that we have underrated the strength, the resources and the temper of the enemy. And we have been blind, moreover, to the extraordinary nature of the country over which the contest is to be waged,—and to its wonderful facilities for defence. At almost every mile the long line upon which our troops have been required to operate, there are positions capable of formidable defence;—and the fact that at every turn our men have fallen upon masked batteries, proves how thoroughly the enemy has availed himself of these natural resources.

What is done now must be done wisely, as well as promptly. The Army must not only be collected, but organized, officered and disciplined. It is not enough that men with epaulettes are at the head of regiments. Half the disaster of Sunday is due to the fact that Colonels, Captains and Lieutenants were utterly unfit for their places,—that in many cases they evinced the most shameful cowardice, and in others the most entire ignorance of their duties. It is indispensable that the Army should have officers capable of doing their duty, and in whom the men confide. Without this,—without that habit of disciplined obedience which instruction alone can give, the Army will continue to be little better than a mob,—organized at the outset, but converted into a flying mass upon the first reverse. Officers must be appointed hereafter for their military qualifications exclusively,—not for their local popularity nor their political services.

The spirit of the people is now thoroughly aroused, and, what is equally important, it has been chastened and moderated by the stern lessons of experience. Men will be offered by hundreds of thousands for our Army; let the Government take good care that they are properly used, not wasted or left to incompetent and fatal leaders.

THE WRONGS OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—There has undoubtedly been just cause of complaint on the part of the three months' volunteers in regard to their general treatment since enlistment. The insufficiency and poor quality of food, the poverty of clothing, the lack of promptitude in payment, the imperfect attention to the wants of families left behind, the incompetence, drunkenness and insolent demeanor of some of the officers, and a general neglect both of the wants and the complaints of the men,—these things have justly caused great and wide-spread dissatisfaction. Some of them might, doubtless, have been avoided or remedied, while others were, under the circumstances, literally unavoidable. But all legitimate grounds of complaint—so far as the Army now in the field and being raised, is concerned—already are, or very soon will be, entirely removed. The food of the Army is now of the most wholesome, nourishing and varied kind—far better and more bountiful than that of any other Army in the world. A bill has also already passed the Senate providing, in addition to the other rations, a regular supply of fresh beef, potatoes, Indian meal and various kinds of vegetables. The wretched, *shoddy* and half-hemmed rags that have been palmed off on the men, as clothing, by swindling contractors, will disgrace American soldiers no longer, as every article is now most rigidly inspected, and the slightest defect condemns it. Prompt and regular payment, and means for that purpose, have been abundantly provided for by Congress; and now that the confusion incident to the hasty gathering of such an immense body of men is nearly rectified, and things are getting in regular working order, it is believed that all difficulties on that point will be obviated. The disbandment of the eighty regiments of three months volunteers will give opportunity for the displacement of incompetent officers—from whom the Government and the troops have already suffered quite enough. The most vigorous measures in this direction have now been adopted. The Secretary of War issued an order on Wednesday last, that all officers of regiments should be subjected to an examination as to their fitness, by a Board of Officers, when those found incompetent will be rejected, and their places filled by skillful and efficient men. An army of half a million men, thus provided for and officered, animated by the spirit that inspires the soldiers of the Republic, fighting under the flag of Union and Freedom, and blessed with the favor of Heaven, assuredly will triumph.

Honor and Welcome to the Brave!

It is unfortunate for the rebels that the time of the regiments which enlisted for three months expired so soon after the ill-starred movement upon Manassas. Just upon its rebound from the terrible blow inflicted by the news of Sunday's battle, the public mind receives new stimulus by the return of thousands of men who passed through that sharp and bitter ordeal, and who came out with *their* honor untarnished, their bravery and spirit beyond suspicion. Our admiration of them and our sympathy with them, are but increased by our knowledge that, by the blunder of those who are responsible for that battle, they were sent upon an expedition from which they could have returned victors only by a combination of circumstances little less than miraculous. Our determination to stamp out this wicked and most unnatural rebellion, is but deepened and strengthened at the sight of our camp-worn, battle-stained friends and kinsmen, who have vainly suffered privation and encountered peril in what is but the opening of this just, this holy war. We feel at the sight of those thinned ranks and tattered ensigns as PAUL JONES did when, with his ship apparently dismantled in action, he replied to the question whether he would surrender, that he had not yet begun to fight.

The City of New-York distinguished herself by the promptness, the spirit and the magnitude of her preparations to support the Government; and here it is that the brave volunteers first receive their welcome home; here that the public heart first knows that generous and elevating glow which fills every patriotic breast, at the sight of men who have offered their lives for their country's safety and honor. Our streets were early thronged yesterday by the crowds gathered to greet the Eighth New-York Regiment, which was to leave Washington on Wednesday, and remained so until a late hour of the evening; when it was found that the arrival would not occur before to-day. The manner in which the regiment will be received must be some recompense for the hardships it has undergone, and the dangers it has so honorably passed through. It distinguished itself in the battle of Sunday, and shares justly the approbation which the New-York regiments, as a whole, elicited by their bearing on that disastrous day. It will return to us in a condition that tells unmistakably of the perils and hardships of a soldier's life. It brings back none of the pomp and pageantry of war; all these are stripped away by service in the field, and we see only the sad and stern reality. The full numbers with which it went out three months ago are much diminished; and of those who are missing many are lying on beds of pain, and some are sleeping in soldiers' graves before the intrenchments at Manassas. But wherever they are, beneath the sod, in the hospital, or once more happily surrounded by family and friends, the country honors, and will ever gratefully remember them.

To-day we also look for the Sixty-ninth, which has served the adopted country of its members so gallantly and laboriously. It, too, will show the severity of its toil and its suffering; only thus claiming the admiration due to its bravery and its fortitude. From the time that it left us we have heard nothing of it that was not to its honor; not the least of its virtues being the cheerful alacrity with which it performed every duty assigned to it. It has left its Colonel, its Lieutenant-Colonel, some of its other officers, and scores of its rank and file upon the field, mute witnesses of the dashing bravery which it displayed until the order to retreat was given. We have spoken in honor of this regiment before, and of the Seventy-ninth (Scotch) and the Eighth Volunteers (German)—not invidiously, or with the least disposition to elevate their bravery and patriotism above those of our native regiments—how could we, with the deeds of the Zouaves, of the Fourteenth, and the Massachusetts Second upon our lips? But courtesy, no less than justice, requires the fullest recognition of the devotion which our adopted fellow-citizens have shown to the flag of what we heard one of them the other day simply and strangely call "the new fatherland."

The return of these regiments will have one good effect that will inure to the benefit of those that are so ready to succeed them. They will tell the story of their camp life, and of the needless privations which they were called upon to suffer. There will be scattered among the people at large a knowledge of the hardships which are inflicted upon the patriotic volunteer by the greedy political favorites who are enabled, by a corrupt system of contracts, to put one hand into the nation's treasury and the other into the officer's kit and the knapsack of the soldier. Such knowledge as this, scattered widely from thousands of lips among hundreds of thousands of eager ears, cannot but beget such a stern and intelligent public opinion as even the most unscrupulous politician will not dare to face. The nation will hereafter insist that its brave defenders shall be made as comfortable as the severe exigencies of war will possibly admit. The regiments which now return to us come from a field on which, although they were not victorious, they fought, according to all testimony, with far more spirit and efficiency than the regular troops that accompanied them. They have borne the brunt of the contest and paid the dear price of our much-needed experience. Let us honor and welcome them accordingly.

MR. GREELEY'S APOLOGY.—We copy in another column a card from Mr. GREELEY, in which he disavows all responsibility for the recent course of the *Tribune* in urging an immediate advance to Richmond. He says that these articles, as well as all the others that have appeared, censuring the Government for its course, have been written by others and published without his sanction. He declares that for the future the *Tribune* will indulge in no criticism whatever on the conduct of the Army. We infer from this that Mr. GREELEY intends to resume the editorship of the *Tribune*, if possible.

Patterson's Defence.

Gen. PATTERSON is said to have written a private letter exculpating, or trying to exculpate, himself from blame in permitting Gen. JOHNSTON to retire from his front and reach Manassas, whereby the fortunes of the day in the recent battle were turned against the United States. The points of defence of this Pennsylvania General are as follows: Gen. JOHNSTON was strongly intrenched at Winchester; he had recently been reinforced by troops from Georgia, Alabama and elsewhere, running up the numbers of his Army to 35,000 men, besides 5,000 Virginia militia, making a total of 40,000 men. On the other hand, Gen. PATTERSON says he had less than 20,000 men, and of these, nineteen regiments were within a few days of the expiration of their enlistment, and all but four of these had positively declined to stay one hour beyond their time. Under these circumstances, Gen. PATTERSON felt unable to assume an offensive attitude, and took up a position where he could easily take care of the remnant of his dissolving Army.

We give Gen. PATTERSON the full benefit of his statement. We hope, on a thorough investigation into the facts, there may be found reason to relieve a Union officer so high in command, and intrusted with so important a department, from the general belief in his cowardice or incompetency that now prevails. But we must say that the excuses he is said to have offered do not carry conviction to our minds. If Gen. JOHNSTON was "strongly intrenched at Winchester," when did he become so? *After* Gen. PATTERSON had crossed the Potomac and occupied Martinsburgh. If he had then followed up JOHNSTON, with the prestige of success (a success which he was prompt to blazon to the country by telegraph, and which Gen. SCOTT was so elated at receiving, that he waked the President up to tell him,) he would have prevented Gen. JOHNSTON from throwing up strong defensive works either at Bunker Hill, where he first stopped, or subsequently at Winchester.

Secondly, we are wholly incredulous about the enormous reinforcements said to have been received by Gen. JOHNSTON, giving him an Army of 40,000 men. Gen. J. could have subsisted no such Army at his camp—there was no military reason for sending such an Army to JOHNSTON—and the withdrawal of JOHNSTON to Manassas is evidence that the mass of the Army of the Confederates was needed elsewhere.

We are forced to believe that Gen. PATTERSON knew little of the whereabouts or numbers of Gen. JOHNSTON's Army—we have had no account of his pickets running any risks in following up the rebels and reconnoitering their position after they left Martinsburgh. And finally, if Gen. PATTERSON's Army, at the date of JOHNSTON's march to Manassas, was so near the expiration of its term of enlistment, whose fault was it? Why had they not sooner made effective demonstrations on JOHNSTON's retreating Army? They wasted weeks of valuable time, doing nothing whatever, while Gen. JOHNSTON was intrenching himself at Winchester, and (according to PATTERSON) receiving there enormous reinforcements.

That his regiments would not agree to stay a few days longer at the critical time of the campaign was owing to one of two things: either the lack of confidence of the troops in their officers, and the consequent loss of all spirit and enthusiasm, or the total lack of patriotism, amounting to scandalous poltroonery in all the declining regiments. We are not prepared to believe the latter. We do not think the regiments would, under similar circumstances, have left a Gen. LYON or a Gen. McCLELLAN.

Regulars and Volunteers.

It is stated in certain quarters that one result of the defeat at Bull's Run has been to intensify the dislike of regular officers to volunteer troops. We believe this to be grossly unjust. There were comparatively few regulars in the action of Sunday;—but so far as we can learn, from personal observation or the information of others, they were not at all superior to the volunteers in their readiness to go into action, nor behind them in their eagerness to go out. In the affair of Thursday the cavalry, composed of regulars, quit their positions twice with anything but military order and steadiness,—once when a cannon ball struck one of their number, and again when the Twelfth New-York Regiment broke and ran from the woods. After the retreat of Sunday night, moreover, about a dozen of these regulars were the first to reach the picket-guard nearest Arlington,—and if they had not been very properly stopped by the guard as deserters, they would have been among the first arrivals in Washington.

This is not a proper time for casting reproach on volunteers. No one expects them to be equal to old troops, in many of the essential requisites of good soldier's life. But there never was an army on the face of the earth composed of better material than ours,—nor have men ever shown better conduct in action, more steadiness and energy in fight, than many of the volunteer regiments engaged in the action of Sunday. What they need is instruction—and it is the fault of the officers, and especially of the regular military force, if they do not get it. What new recruits are especially liable to is, sudden stampedes, upon the occurrence of a reverse or a check. While everything goes on well, they fight admirably. But they need to be taught to stand firm against danger—to pay no attention to menacing appearances, but hold their ground whatever may happen. This they must learn mainly from experience—but something of it may be taught them by their officers.

Important Arrest.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 25.

GEORGE HOTCHKISS, a clerk in the New-Haven Post-office, was to-day detected in committing depredations upon the mails, by Special Agent HOLBROOK. A considerable sum of money was recovered.

THANKS.—Adams' Express, it appears, still keeps open its "lines of communication" with the South. Through the courtesy of Mr. JOHN HOEY we receive Charleston papers from July 6 to July 18 and New-Orleans papers as late as July 20.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Mails by the Arabia.

OUR LONDON AND PARIS CORRESPONDENCE

Why Troops Were Sent to Canada.

DIPLOMATIC NOTES FROM PARIS.

The London Times Special Correspondent in Mississippi.

The mails by the steamship *Arabia*, at Boston, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., were received in this city last evening.

We are thus furnished with interesting correspondence, and extracts from our foreign files.

Accounts from Rome of the 9th says: "Everything is tranquil, but it is nevertheless said that the ultra-members of the National Committee wish to act and bring about a movement, but they are opposed by the moderate party. After a quarrel and a fight which had taken place between some French and Pontifical soldiers, Gen. **De Goyon** demanded that a Roman soldier, who had wounded a French one, should be delivered up to him as being amenable to a French Court-martial. Mgr. **De Merode** refused to admit the validity of the Convention pointed out by Gen. **De Goyon**, to deliver up the Pontifical soldier. The King of Naples is said to have purchased a villa in Switzerland. A French journalist, who is in correspondence with some foreign journals, has been exiled from Rome by the Police."

According to a letter from Naples of the 9th, M. **San Martino** was, to the great regret of the moderate party, to leave that capital in the evening of that day. Armed conflicts continue, and in some parts of the provinces bands formed by several Committees of the Provisional Government prevented the collection of the taxes. Gen. **Pinelli** has caused several executions. Gen. **Cialdini** is expected to organize a general plan of pursuit of the bands.

The following are the words made use of by the Emperor of Austria on receiving the Hungarian Address:

"I have remarked with satisfaction the eagerness with which the States and the representatives of the country have responded to the wishes expressed by me. In the hope that they will receive with the same feelings the reply which I shall make to the Address, and as I have only in view the interests of the Empire and the general welfare of my people, I shall not delay making it known to them."

AMERICAN TOPICS IN EUROPE.

The Recall of Mr. Burlingame—Movements of our Foreign Agents—When the Confederate Commissioners propose to commence their Grand Tour—The Price of Firearms, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, July 12, 1861.

I announced to you two weeks ago that Mr. **Burlingame** had left Paris to go to his post at Vienna, and that he expected to be received by the Emperor of Austria. A week later I was surprised to see in the American papers a statement that Mr. **Burlingame** had been recalled from Vienna and transferred to China, because the Emperor of Austria would not receive him. The report was not at first believed here, because it would have been an evident *faux pas* in the Secretary of State to send a recall which might arrive immediately after the reception of Mr. **Burlingame**, and thus place him under the necessity of bidding adieu almost as soon as received. But Mr. **Burlingame** has just returned to Paris, and we have now an explanation of the whole matter. The Government at Washington, desirous of maintaining agreeable relations with all the European Powers, saw no necessity of asking the Austrian Government to accept any man who was not entirely agreeable to them, and they, therefore, wrote to Mr. **Burlingame**, telling him that if the letter should reach him in time, not to present himself at Vienna, but to return to Paris for further instructions. Fortunately this letter of Mr. **Seward** did catch Mr. **Burlingame** in Switzerland on his way to Vienna, and he has accordingly returned here.

No news has been received at Paris of the movements of Mr. **Harvey**, Minister to Portugal. The disclosures in relation to this gentleman must have reached Lisbon in advance of him, but whether he has assumed the duties of his office or not we have not learned.

A Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, who has personal communications with the agents of the Southern Confederacy, and who seems disposed to make the most of these relations, says, in the last number of that paper "Messrs. **Mann** and **Yancey**, agents of the secession States of America to England, and who are to visit from London the other States of Europe, will not commence the tour until the Confederate States shall have been officially recognized by England and France." What a wonderful piece of intelligence, indeed!

Muskets, which were offered at the standard price of 45 francs—nine dollars—when the American agents first arrived in France and Belgium, have now augmented to 75 francs—fifteen dollars. This is partly due to the fact that Mr. **Butler King** bids against the agents of the Northern States, and that the agents of these States even bid against each other. The latter think Mr. **King** bids high only because he does not expect to buy, and hopes thereby to embarrass them.

I was surprised to see the clerks at **Rothschilds'** a few days ago paying drafts exclusively in silver and bank notes, and still more surprised to hear them say that it was because all the gold in their vaults had been withdrawn to go to New-York. Upon inquiring further I find that the same is true of all the banking-houses in Paris—even the Bank of France commenced yesterday refusing gold. The fact will appear more singular when it is recollected that only a few months ago, and running back through years, silver was so scarce that on several occasions the financial people were thrown into quite a panic about it. Nothing but the discovery of the Washoe Mines prevented the French Mint from adulterating its silver coin to a degree which would have rendered its exportation for industrial purposes useless. But all this gold is not drained from Paris to go direct to New-York; the most of it is exchanged in London, and is appropriated to the payment of English debts; and since the French are in no particular way benefited by the operation they complain most bitterly.

Mr. **Spencer**, the American Consul at Paris, complains at his abrupt suspension from office, supposing that the removal was based upon reports against his fidelity to the Union. This must be a misapprehension, since every one who knows Mr. **Spencer** intimately knows that he is as good a Union man as lives. We suspect that Mr. **Spencer** was removed because he was an appointee of Mr. **Buchanan**, and because he held a good and desirable place, which was sought after by many influential and competent men who had rendered services to the present Administration, which is reason enough, in all conscience, as things are done now-a-days.

But Mr. **Spencer's** removal was dated two days after a certain publication in the *Tribune*, imputing to him unpatriotic sentiments, because he refused to allow his office to be used as a place for holding a Union meeting. Mr. **Spencer** refused the use of his office for this purpose, because the instructions to all Consuls contain a peremptory prohibition to that effect, and because to disobey this prohibition at Paris, particularly, would have brought him and his Government in conflict with the Police. He admits, therefore, this much, but thinks it unkind that his political and social position should be compromised upon grounds such as these. We do not imagine, however, that it is any suspicion of a want of patriotism which has induced Mr. S.'s removal.

This morning *Charivari* contains an engraving on the American war from the pencil of Cham, which conveys a deeper meaning than most of those on the same subject. In the background the two American armies are pitching into each other with the fury of demons, while Mars is seen urging them on, and dancing with joy at the row he has kicked up. In the foreground stands two French soldiers—a Zouave and a Chasseur of the Guard, who look at Mars with an expression of rage and indignation, and shaking their fists at him exclaim: "You scoundrel Mars! After bringing the water into our mouths, you go off to America!"

Mr. T **Butler King**, we understand, is threatening the French community with a *brochure*, in reply to that reprinted here from your columns, entitled "Facts on Secession."

Mrs. **Bonaparte Patterson**, whose case, you will have learned, has been decided against her a second time, with a certain degree of brutality in the terms of the judgment, has decided not to appeal to the Court of Cassation, as she is satisfied that she cannot obtain justice and is unwilling longer to bear the attacks against her character, which each pleading brings out. She has taken her passage home in the *Fulton* on the 23d.

Do not be led into error by the slashing leader of the London *Times*, on the Emperor's decree about Coolies. From that article the English reader at least will be led to believe that the Emperor is a recent convert to the necessity of putting down the Slave-trade; that England converted him; and that France all this time has been engaged in a system of negro emigration scarcely one remove from the veritable Slave-trade. All these propositions of the *Times* are totally unfounded. The Emperor is neither a new convert to the necessity of putting a stop to the Slave-trade, nor has he been engaged, since the affair of the *Charles and George*, two years ago, in anything assimilating the Slave-trade. He has not even been engaged in anything as vile as the English Coolie-trade in China.

Mr. **James**, the famous English lawyer, late a member of Parliament, and believed in London to have absconded to America, was married here yesterday at Lord **Cowley's** office, to Mrs. **Hilliard**, a rich English widow residing at Paris.

Messrs. **Mires** and **Solar**, after a lengthy and most dramatic trial, have been condemned each to five years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine. The four journals owned by these gentlemen—the *Constitutionnel*, the *Presse*, the *Pays*, and the *Journal des Chemins de Fer*, have been placed under the direction of gentlemen named by the Tribunal. M. **Solar** ran away as soon as he saw there was likely to be a break up, and has not since been heard of. M. **Mires** will appeal, and will make a more obstinate defence in the upper than in the lower Court. It is generally thought the Ministry fixed the judgment which has been pronounced.

Malakoff.

Why Troops were Sent to Canada.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

London, Saturday, July 13, 1861.

I see by the last mail that you have received the news of the departure of the English troops for Canada, a measure, the precise causes of which I did not know till lately. I believe it is now generally understood here that this was a purely Palmerstonian stroke, for which his colleagues are not responsible. It seems that the Governor of Canada wrote over here that there was a conspiracy hatching among the New-Yorkers to cross the frontier and destroy the locks of the canal at some town or other, whose name persons who know more about the matter than I, are no doubt capable of giving at once. At all events, the declared object of these conspirators was to prevent the departure of two steamers, said to have been purchased by the Southerners for privateers. The Governor of Canada, it would seem, was badly scared; but it so happened that other advices, though precisely what they were or where they came from, is what I do not pretend to say, did happen to give so strong and alarming confirmation of his views, that the Home Government, as a measure of precaution, hurried off these troops, and there the matter, I believe, rests. I give you this explanation, such as it is, for what it is worth. All I can say is, that such is the current version of the affair here, though to my mind, the real gist of the story lies hidden somewhere in those "other advices," which would seem to imply something very extraordinary to call for such a remedy. In plain language, did this Government have any reason to believe that our Government, or any branch of our Government, National, State, or Municipal, was engaged in or countenanced any such design? There are two ways of viewing such an attempt: one is as an act of patriotism, the other is as a disguised means of forcing us into a quarrel with Great Britain with a view to aiding the South; and this last scheme seems to have been familiar to the minds of a certain class of people in New-York City and elsewhere.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

The Letters of the London Times' Special Correspondent—Further Experiences on the Mississippi.

Natchez, Miss., June 14.

On the morning of the 3d of June, I left New-Orleans in one of the steamers proceeding up the Mississippi, along that fertile but uninteresting region of reclaimed swamp lands called "the Coast," which extends along both banks for one hundred and twenty miles above the city. It is so called from the name given to it, "La Côte," by the early French settlers. Here is the favored land—alas! it is a fever-land too—of sugar-cane and Indian corn. To those who have very magnificent conceptions of the Mississippi, founded on mere arithmetical computations of leagues, or vague geographical data, it may be astonishing, but it is nevertheless true, the Mississippi is artificial for many hundreds of miles. Nature has, of course, poured out the waters, but man has made the banks. By a vast system of raised embankments, called levees, the river is constrained to abstain from overflowing the swamps, now drained and green with wealth-producing crops. At the present moment the surface of the river is several feet higher than the land at each side, and the steamer moves on a level with the upper stories, or even the roofs of the houses, reminding one of such scenery as could be witnessed in the old days of treckshuyt in Holland. The river is not broader than the Thames at Gravesend, and is quite as richly colored. But then it is 180 feet deep, and for hundreds of miles it has not less than 100 feet of water. Thus deeply has it scooped into the rich clay and marl in its course, but as it flows out to join the sea it throws down the vast precipitates which render the bars so shifting and difficult, and bring the mighty river to such a poor exit. A few miles above the wharfs and large levees of the city the country really appears to be a sea of light green, with shores of forest in the distance, about two miles away from the bank. This forest is the uncleared land, extending for a considerable way back, which each planter hopes to take into culture one day or other, and which he now uses to provide timber for his farm. Near the banks are houses of wood, with porticoes, pillars, verandahs, and sun-shades, generally painted white and green. There is a great uniformity of style, but the idea aimed at seems to be that of the old French chateau, with the addition of a colonnade round the ground story. These dwellings are generally in the midst of small gardens, rich in semi-tropical vegetation, with glorious magnolias, now in full bloom, rising in their midst, and groves of live-oak interspersed. The levee is as hard and dry as the bank of a canal. Here and there it is propped up by wooden revetments. Between it and the uniform line of palings which guards the river face of the plantations there is a carriage-road. In the inclosure near each residence there is a row of small wooden huts, whitewashed, in which live the negroes attached to the service of the family. Outside the negroes who labor in the fields are quartered in similar constructions, which are like the small single huts, called "Maltese," which were plentiful in the Crimea. They are rarely furnished with windows; a wooden slide or a grated space admits such light and air as they want. One of the most striking features of the landscape is its utter want of life. There were a few horsemen exercising in a field, some gigs and buggies along the levée roads, and little groups at the numerous landing-places, generally containing a few children in tom-fool costumes, as Zouaves, Chasseurs, or some sort of infantry, but the slaves who were there had come down to look after luggage or their masters. There were no merry, laughing, chattering gatherings of black faces and white teeth such as we hear about. Indeed, the negroes are not allowed hereabouts to stir out of their respective plantations or to go along the road without passes from their owners. The steamer J. L. Cotten, which was not the less popular, perhaps, because she had the words "Low pressure" conspicuous on her paddle-boxes, carried a fair load of passengers, most of whom were members of Creole families living on the coast. The proper meaning of the word "Creole" is very different from that which we attach to it. It signifies a person of Spanish or French descent born in Louisiana or in the Southern and tropical countries. The great majority of the planters here are French Creoles, and it is said they are kinder and better masters than Americans or Scotch, the latter being considered the most severe. Intelligent on most subjects, they are resolute in the belief that England must take their cotton or perish. Even the keenest of their financiers, Mr. Forstall, an Irish Creole, who is representative of the house of **Baring**, seems inclined to this faith, though he is prepared with many ingenious propositions, which would rejoice Mr. **Gladstone's** inmost heart, to raise money for the Southern Confederacy and make them rich exceedingly. One thing has rather puzzled him. M. **Baroche**, who is in New-Orleans, either as a looker-on or as an accredited *employé* of his father or of the French Government, suggested to him that it would not be possible for all the disposable mercantile marine of England and France together to carry the cotton crop, which hitherto gave employment to a great number of American vessels, now tabooed by the South, and the calculations seem to bear out the truth of the remark. Be that as it may, Mr. **Forstall** is quite prepared to show that the South can raise a prodigious revenue by a small direct taxation, for which the machinery already exists in every parish of the State, and that the North must be prodigously damaged in the struggle, if not ruined outright. One great source of strength in the South is its readiness—at least, its professed alacrity—to yield anything that it is asked. There is unbounded confidence in Mr. **Jefferson Davis**. Wherever I go, the same question is asked: "Well, Sir, what do you think of our President? Does he not strike you as being a very able man?" In finance he is trusted as much as in war. When he sent orders to the New-Orleans Banks, some time ago, to suspend specie payment, he exercised a power which could not be justified by any reading of the Southern Constitution. All men applauded. The President of the United States is far from receiving any such support or confidence, and it need not be said any act of his of the same nature as that of Mr. **Davis** would have created an immense outcry against him. But the South has all the unanimity of a conspiracy, and its unanimity is not greater than its confidence. One is rather tired of endless questions, "Who can conquer such men?" But the qunstion should be, "Can the North conquer us?" Of the fustian about dying in their tracks and fighting till every man, woman and child is exterminated, there is a great deal too much, but they really believe that the fate which Poland could not avert, to which France as well as the nations she overran bowed the head, can never reach them. With their faithful negroes to raise their corn, sugar and cotton while they are at the wars, and England and France to take the latter and pay them for it, they believe they can meet the American world in arms. A glorious future opens before them. Illimitable fields tilled by multitudinous negroes open on their vision, and prostrate at the base of the mountain of cotton from which they rule the kings of the earth, the empires of Europe shall lie, with all their gold, their manufactures, and their industry, crying out, "Pray give us more cotton! All we ask is more!" But here is the boat stopping opposite Mr. **Roman's**—Ex-Governor of the State of Louisiana, and Ex-Commissioner from the Confederate Government at Montgomery to the Government of the United States at Washington. Not very long ago he could boast of a very handsome garden—the French Creoles love gardens—Americans and English do not much affect them; when the Mississippi was low one fine day, levée and all slid down the bank into the maw of the river, and were carried off. This is what is called the "caving in" of a bank; when the levee is broken through at high water it is said that a "crevasse" has taken place. The Governor, as he is called—once a captain always a captain—has still a handsome garden, however, though his house has been brought unpleasantly near the river. His mansion and the out-offices stand in the shade of magnolias, green oaks, and other Southern trees. To the last Gov. **Roman** was a Unionist, but when his State went he followed her, and now he is a Secessionist for life and for death, not extravagant in his hopes, but calm and resolute, and fully pursuaded that in the end the South must win. As he does not raise any cotton, the consequences for him will be extremely serious should sugar be greatly depreciated; but the consumption of that article in America is very large, and, though the markets in the North and West are cut off, it is hoped, as no imported sugar can find its way into the States, that the South will consume all its own produce at a fair rate. The Governor is a very good type of the race, which is giving way a little before the encroachments of the Anglo-Saxons, and he possesses all the ease, candid manner, and suavity of the old French gentleman—of that school in which there are now few masters or scholars. He invited me to visit the negro quarters. "Go where you like, do what you please, ask any questions. There is nothing we desire to conceal." As we passed the house, two or three young women flitted past in snow-white dresses with pink sashes, and no doubtful crinolines, but their head-dresses were not *en règle*—handkerchiefs of a gay color. They were slaves going off to a dance at the sugar-house; but they were indoor servants, and therefore better off in the way of clothes than their fellow slaves who labor in the field. On approaching a high paling at the rear of the house the scraping of fiddles was audible. It was Sunday, and Mr. **Roman** informed me that he gave his negroes leave to have a dance on that day. The planters who are not Catholics rarely give any such indulgence to their slaves, though they do not always make them work on that day, and sometimes let them enjoy themselves on the Saturday afternoon. Entering a wicket gate, a quadrangular enclosure, lined with negro huts, lay before us. The bare ground was covered with litter of various kinds, amid which pigs and poultry were pasturing. Dogs, puppies, and curs of low degree scampered about on all sides; and deep in a pond, swinking in the sun, stood some 30 or 40 mules, enjoying their day of rest. The huts of the negroes belonging to the personal service of the house were separated from the negroes engaged in field labor by a close wooden paling; but there was no difference in the shape and size of their dwellings, which consisted generally of one large room, divided by a partition occasionally into two bedrooms. Outside the whitewash gave them a cleanly appearance; inside they were dingy and squalid—no glass in the windows, swarms of flies, some clothes hanging on nails in the boards, dressers with broken crockery, a bedstead of rough carpentry; a fireplace in which, hot as was the day, a log lay in embers; a couple of tin cooking utensils; in the obscure, the occupant, male or female, awkward and shy before strangers, and silent till spoken to. Of course there were no books, for the slaves do not read. They all seemed respectful to their master. We saw very old men and very old women, who were the canker-worms of the estate, and were dozing away into eternity mindful only of hominy, and pig, and molasses. Two negro fiddlers were working their bows with energy in front of one of the huts, and a crowd of little children were listening to the music, and a few grown-up persons of color—some of them from the adjoining plantations. The children are generally dressed in a little sack of coarse calico, which answers all reasonable purposes, even if it be not very clean. It might be an interesting subject of inquiry to the natural philosophers who follow crinology to determine why it is that the hair of the infant negro, or of the child up to six or seven years of age, is generally a fine red russet, or even gamboge color, and gradually darkens into dull ebon. These little bodies were mostly large-stomached, well fed, and not less happy than free-born children, although much more valuable—for once they get over juvenile dangers, and advance towards nine or ten years of age, they rise in value to £100 or more, even in times when the market is low and money is scarce. The women were not very well-favored, except one yellow girl, whose child was quite white, with fair hair and light eyes; and the men were disguised in such strangely cut clothes, their hats and shoes and coats were so wonderfully made, that one could not tell what they were like. On all faces there was a gravity which must be the index to serene contentment and perfect comfort, for those who ought to know best declare they are the happiest race in the world. It struck me more and more, as I examined the expression of the faces of the slaves all over the South, that deep dejection is the prevailing, if not universal, characteristic of the race. Let a physiognomist go and see. Here there were abundant evidences that they were well treated, for they had good clothing of its kind, good food, and a master who wittingly could do them no injustice, as he is, I am sure, incapable of it. Still, they all looked exceedingly sad, and even the old woman who boasted that she had held her old master in her arms when he was an infant, did not look cheerful, as the nurse at home would have done, at the sight of her ancient charge. The precincts of the huts were not clean, and the enclosure was full of weeds, in which poultry—the perquisites of the slaves—were in full possession. The negroes rear domestic birds of all kinds, and sell eggs and poultry to their masters. The money they spend in purchasing tobacco, molasses, clothes and flour—whisky, their great delight, they must not have. Some seventy or eighty hands were quartered in this part of the estate. The silence which reigned in the huts as soon as the fiddlers had gone off to the sugar-house was profound. Before leaving the quarter I was taken to the hospital, which was in charge of an old negress. The naked rooms contained several flock beds on rough stands, and five patients, three of whom were women. They sat listlessly on the beds, looking out into space; no books to amuse them, no conversation—nothing but their own dull thoughts, if they had any. They were suffering from pneumonia and swellings of the glands of the neck; one man had fever. Their medical attendant visits them regularly, and each plantation has a practitioner, who is engaged by the term for his services. Negroes have now only a nominal value in the market—that is, the price of a good field hand is as high as ever, but there is no one to buy him at present, and no money to pay for him, and the trade of the slave-dealers is very bad. The menageries of the "Virginia negroes constantly on sale. Money advanced on all descriptions of property," &c., must be full—their pockets empty. This question of price is introduced incidentally in reference to the treatment of negroes. It has often been said to me that no one will ill-use a creature worth £300 or £400, but that is not a universal rule. Much depends on temper, and many a hunting-field could show that if value be a guarantee for good usage, the slave is more fortunate than his fellow chattel, the horse. If the growth of sugar cane, cotton and corn, be the great end of man's mission on earth, and if all masters were like Gov. **Roman**, Slavery might be defended as a natural and inocuous institution. Sugar and cotton are, assuredly, two great agencies in this latter world. The older got on well enough without them.

The scraping of the fiddles attracted us to the sugar-house, a large brick building with a factory-looking chimney, where the juice of the cane is expressed, boiled, granulated, and prepared for the refiner. In a space of the floor unoccupied by machinery some 15 women and as many men were assembled, and four couples were dancing a kind of Irish jig to the music of the negro musicians—a double shuffle and a thumping ecstasy, with loose elbows, pendulous paws, and angulated knees, heads thrown back, and backs arched inwards—a glazed eye, intense solemnity of mien, worthy of the minuet in *Don Giovanni*. At this time of year there is no work done in the sugar-house, but when the crushing and boiling are going on the labor is intense, and all the hands work in gangs night and day; and, if the heat of the fires be superadded to the temperature in September, it may be conceded that nothing but "involuntary servitude" could go through the toil and suffering required to produce sugar for us. This is not the place for an account of the processes and machinery used in the manufacture, which is a scientific operation, greatly improved by recent discoveries and apparatus.

In the afternoon the Governor's son came in from the company which he commands. He has been camping out with them to accustom them to the duties of actual war, and he told me that all his men were most zealous and exceedingly proficient. They are all of the best families around,—planters, large and small, their sons and relatives, and a few of the Creole population, who are engaged as hoopers and stavemakers. One of the latter had just stained his hands with blood. He had reason to believe a culpable intimacy existed between his wife and his foreman. A circumstance occurred which appeared to confirm his worst suspicions. He took out his firelock, and, meeting the man, he shot him dead without uttering a word, and then delivered himself up to the authorities. It is probable his punishment will be exceedingly light, as divorce suits and actions for damages are not in favor in this part of the world. Although the people are Roman Catholics, it is by no means unusual to permit relations within the degree of consanguinity forbidden by the Church to intermarry, and the elastic nature of the rules which are laid down by the priesthood in that respect would greatly astonish the orthodox in Ireland or Bavaria. The whole of the planters and their dependents along "the coast" are in arms. There is but one sentiment, as far as I can see, among them, and that is, "We will never submit to the North." In the evening, several officers of M. **Alfred Roman's** company and neighbors came in, and out under the shade of the trees, in the twilight, illuminated by the flashing fireflies, politics were discussed—all on one side, of course, with general conversation of a more agreeable character. The customary language of the Creoles is French, and several newspapers in French are published in the districts around us; but they speak English fluently.

Next morning, early, the Governor was in the saddle and took me round to see his plantation. We rode through alleys formed by the tall stalks of the maize out to the wide, unbroken fields—hedgeless, unwalled, where the green cane was just learning to wave its long shoots in the wind. Along the margin in the distance there is an unbroken boundary of forest extending all along the swamp lands, and two miles in depth. From the river to the forest there is about 1½ mile or more of land of the very highest quality—unfathomable, and producing from one to one and a-half hogshead an acre. Away in the midst of the crops were white-looking masses, retaining me of sepoys and sowars as seen in Indian fields in the morning sun on many a march. As we rode towards them we overtook a cart with a large cask, a number of tin vessels, a bucket of molasses, a pail of milk, and a tub full of hominy or boiled Indian corn. The cask contained water for the use of the negroes, and the other vessels held the materials for their breakfast, in addition to which they generally have each a dried fish. The food looked ample and wholesome, such as any laboring man would be well content with every day. There were three gangs at work in the fields. One of men, with 20 mules and plows, was engaged in running through the furrows between the canes, cutting up the weeds and clearing away the grass, which is the enemy of the growing shoot. The mules are of a fine, large, good-tempered kind, and understand their work almost as well as the drivers, who are usually the more intelligent hands on the plantation. The overseer, a sharp-looking Creole, on a lanky pony, whip in hand, superintend their labors, and, after a few directions and a salutation to the governor, rode off to another part of the farm. The negroes when spoken to saluted us and came forward to shake hands—a civility which must not be refused. With the exception of crying to their mules, however, they kept silence when at work. Another gang consisted of 40 men, who were hoeing out the grass in Indian corn—easy work enough. The third gang was of 36 or 37 women, who were engaged in hoeing out cane. Their clothing seemed heavy for the climate, their shoes ponderous and ill-made, so as to wear away the feet of their thick stockings. Coarse straw hats and bright cotton handkerchiefs protected their heads from the sun. The silence which I have already alluded to prevailed among these gangs also—not a sound could be heard but the blows of the hoe on the heavy clods. In the rear of each gang stood a black overseer, with a heavy-thonged whip over his shoulder. If "Alcibiadey" or "Pompée" were called out he came with outstretched hand to ask "how do you do," and then returned to his labor; but the ladies were coy, and scarcely looked up from under their flapping *chapeaux de paille* at their visitors. Those who are mothers leave their children in the charge of certain old women, unfit for anything else, and "suckers," as they are called, are permitted to go home to give the infants the breast at appointed periods in the day. I returned home *multa mecum revolens*. After breakfast, in spite of a very fine sun, which was not unworthy of a January noon in Cawnpore, we drove forth to visit some planter friends of M. **Roman**, a few miles down the river. The levée road is dusty, but the gardens, white railings and neat houses of the planters looked fresh and clean enough. There is a great difference in the appearance of the slaves' quarters. Some are neat, others are dilapidated and mean. As a general rule, it might be said that the goodness of the cottages was in proportion to the frontage of each plantation towards the river, which is a fair index to the size of the estate wherever the river bank is straight. The lines of the estates are drawn perpendicularly to the banks, so that the convexity or concavity of the bends determines the frontage of the plantation.

The absence of human beings in the fields and on the roads was remarkable. The gangs at work were hidden in the deep corn, and not a soul met us on the road for many miles except one planter in his gig. At one place we visited a very handsome garden, laid out with hot-houses and conservatories, ponds full of magnificent Victoria Regia in flower, orange trees, and many tropical plants, native and foreign, date and other palms. The proprietor owns an extensive sugar refinery. We visited his factory and mills, but the heat from the boilers, which seemed too much even for the all but naked negroes who were at work, did not tempt us to make a very long sojourn inside. The ebony faces and polished black backs of the slaves were streaming with perspiration as they toiled over boiler, vat and centrifugal driers. The good refiner was not gaining much at present, for sugar has been falling rapidly in New-Orleans, and the 300,000 barrels produced annually in the South will fall short in the yield of profit, which, on an average, may be taken at £11 a hogshead, without counting the molasses for the planter. All the planters hereabouts have sown an unusual quantity of Indian Corn, so as to have food for the negroes if the war lasts, without any distress from inland or sea blockade. The absurdity of supposing that a blockade can injure them in the way of supply is a favorite theme to descant upon. They may find out, however, that it is no contemptible means of warfare. At night, after our return, a large bonfire was lighted on the bank to attract the steamer to call for my luggage, which she was to leave at a point on the opposite shore, 14 miles higher up, and I perceived that there are regular patrols and watchmen at night who look after levées and the negroes; a number of dogs are also loosed, but I am assured by a gentleman, who has written me a long letter on the subject from Montgomery, that these dogs do not tear the negroes; they are taught merely to catch and mumble them, to treat them as a retriever well broken uses a wild duck. Next day I left the hospitable house of Gov. **Roman**, full of regard for his personal character and of wishes for his happiness and prosperity, but assuredly in no degree satisfied that even with his care and kindness even the "domestic institution" can be rendered tolerable or defensible, if it be once conceded that the negro is a human being with a soul—or with the feelings of a man. On those points there are ingenious hypotheses and subtle argumentations in print "down South" which do much to comfort the consciences of the anthropoproprietors. The negro skull won't hold as many ounces of shot as the white man's. Can there be a more potent proof that the white man has a right to [illegible] a creature who carries a smaller charge of snipe dust in his head? He is plantigrade and curved as to the tibia? Cogent demonstration that he was made expressly to work for the arch-footed, straight-tibia'd Caucasian. He has a rete mucosum and a colored pigment. Surely, he cannot have a soul of the same color as that of an Italian or a Spaniard, far less of a flaxen-haired Saxon! See these peculiarities in the frontal sinus—in sinciput or occiput! Can you doubt that the being with a head of that nature was made only to till, hoe, and dig for another race? Besides, the Bible says that he is a son of Ham, and prophecy must be carried out in the rice swamps, sugar canes, and maize-fields of the Southern Confederation. It's flat blasphemy to set yourself against it. Our Saviour sanctions Slavery because he does not say a word against it, and it's very likely that St. Paul was a slaveowner. Had cotton and sugar been known, he might have been a planter! Besides, the negro is civilized by being carried away from Africa and set to work, instead of idling in native inutility. What hope is there of Christianizing the African races except by the agency of the apostles from New-Orleans, Mobile or Charleston, who sing the sweet songs of Zion with such vehemence and clamor so fervently for baptism in the waters of the "Jawdam?" If these high physical, metaphysical, moral and religious reasonings do not satisfy you, and you venture to be unconvinced and to say so, then I advise you not to come within reach of a mass meeting of our citizens, who may be able to find a rope and a tree in the neighborhood.

Obituary.

THE LATE COL. JAMES CAMERON.

The country mourns the loss of the gallant Cameronian Chieftain—the Colonel of the New-York Seventy-ninth Highlanders—who fell at the head of his regiment in the bloody battle of Sunday last. Col. **Cameron** was a man of dauntless valor, of a sterling and generous spirit, high personal honor, and fine intellectual parts—at once a gentleman, a Christian, and a hero. He had also the most commanding physical proportions, a dignified presence, and a noble countenance. Like his brother, the Secretary of War, he had been a printer, a journalist, and a lawyer; and had also taken an active part in forwarding the agricultural and railroad interests of Pennsylvania, his native State. In military affairs he had always taken great interest, having for years commanded a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers. Latterly, however, he had retired from active life to his beautiful estate on the banks of the Susquehanna, intending to pass the remainder of his days in peaceful quiet. Only about a month ago was he induced to accept the command of a thousand patriotic and gallant Highland clansmen from this City, natives of the land of his sires, which he loved so warmly and well. The chief fear of his friends was that on the battle-field he would be too heedless of his own life, and these forebodings have been sadly realized. In his very first charge he fell—fell like a hero, with his face to the foe. At the head of his valiant Highlandmen, he dashed into the thickest of the fray, and shouting the inspiriting war-cry, "Scots! follow me!" he passed from the gory battle-field to Paradise.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the Times counting-room

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,460 Post-office.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies for the Country.—Handsome Gaiter Boots, 12s.; Slippers and Ties, 6s. and 7s. per pair; with Boys' and Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO'S., No. 387 Canal st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use. Warranted. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of Hair and Whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wm. Tillman of Schooner S. J. Waring—4 by 4 and card photographs of Wm. Tillman. For sale at wholesale only, by FREDERICKS & CO., No. 138 Bowery New-York.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Depot No 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Hall—Waters.—In this City, on Thursday, July 25, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Mr. Staunton, Dr Samuel H. Hall, of Connecticut, to Miss Fannie E., youngest daughter of John Waters, Esq. of this City.

☞ Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

Daisley—Ray.—In Brooklyn, at the Primitive Methodist Church, on Thursday, July 25, by Rev. John Ray, Mr. Howard Daisley to Miss Mary R. Ray, daughter of the officiating minister.

Morris—McManus.—At Bay Side, Flushing, L. I., on Monday, July 23, by Rev. Henry Beare, Francis Morris, of New-York, and Elizabeth McManus, of North Hempstead.

Alley—Farmer.—In Buffalo, on Tuesday, July 23, by Rev. Dr. Clark, James T. Alley, M. D., to Eliza Farmer, both of New-York.

DIED.

Comstock.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 24, Amelia Willett, relict of the late Jabez Comstock, and daughter of the late Rev. George Ogilvie, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 68 East 23d-st., on Friday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

Cooper.—In this City, on Thursday, July 25, Julia Lispenard, youngest child of Samuel H. and Helen S. Cooper, aged 10 months and 6 days.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) 26th inst., at 3 P. M., from No. 127 East 35th-st.

Phillips.—In this City, on Thursday, July 25, of enlargement of the heart, after a long and severe illness, David Phillips, Sexton of the Jewish Synagogue Sherath Israel, aged 71 years and 6 months.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 345 6th-av., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

Mills.—In this City, on Thursday, July 25, suddenly, John Mills, (late of the firm of John Mills & Co., No. 14 Broadway,) son of Geo. Mills, aged 37 years and 7 months.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from St. Bartholomew's Church, Great Jones-st.

Hartnett.—In this City, on Thursday, July 25, after a long illness, Sarah, wife of Francis S. Hartnett, aged 25 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 16 Stanton-st., without further notice, at 11 o'clock, on Saturday morning, 27th inst.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

Peck.—On Thursday, July 25, Charles A., Jr., son of Charles A. and Mary H. Peck.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

Temple.—In Brooklyn, of congestion of the brain, Ellie Florence Temple, aged 1 year, 6 months and 5 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 39 Summit-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Marvin.—In Williamsburgh, Mrs. Jane Marvin, relict of Samuel Marvin, in the 87th year of her age.

Relatives and friends, also the friends of her sons-in-law, Thomas Grace and Gardner Sherman, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of the former, No. 31 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

Stuart.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Wednesday, July 24, James W. Stuart, of the firm of J. P. Stuart & Son, of this City, and a member of the Third Company of the Seventh Regiment.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Episcopal Church, at Bergen Point, at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday,) 26th inst.

Kennedy.—In Washington, on Monday, July 22, Col. William D. Kennedy, aged 42 years, 10 months and 26 days.

His friends, and those of his brother, John A. Kennedy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church, corner Waverley-place and Hammond-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class, 401.—July 25, 1861.
21, 65, 28, 16, 58, 27, 31, 67, 3, 69, 43, 10.

Kentucky, Class 402.—July 25, 1861.
41, 18, 20, 3, 61, 40, 59, 62, 64, 49, 53, 52.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PRIVATEERS.
A SPLENDID
LIKENESS OF
TILLMAN,
The Negro Steward who slew the
PIRATES
On board the
SCHOONER WARING.
SEE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
Sold Everywhere.

Tammany Society, or Columbian Order.—Brothers: You are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our beloved late Grand Sachem, William D Kennedy, on FRIDAY, the 26th of July. The service will take place at the Memorial Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, at 2 P. M. The members of the Society will assemble at the Church at precisely 1½ o'clock. They will receive the necessary badges from the Secretary.

By order, HENRY VANDEWATER,
Father of the Council

NEW BOOKS.

THE NEW NOVEL.
MESSRS. RUDD & CARLETON
PUBLISH THIS MORNING:
PHILIP THAXTER,
A POWERFUL NOVEL FROM THE PEN OF A NEW AUTHOR.
One vol., 12mo, Cloth, Price $1.
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THE PARTISAN LEADER—The great Disunion Novel, $1 00.
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THE PRINCE'S VISIT—De Cordova's fine Poem, $1.

⁂ Any of these books sent by mail free on the receipt of price, by RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, New-York.

From the Ladies' Visitor, of this City.

MOTHERS.

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of cutting teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. Just the Remedy needed.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

Dear Sir: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
Lowell, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup.

A PERFECT CHARM.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY

That Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the pastor of a Baptist Church to the *Journal and Messenger*, Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething:

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbug—we have tried it, and know it to be all it claims. It is, probably, one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than to lay in a supply."

Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

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OUR WOUNDED AT WASHINGTON.

IMMEDIATE DONATIONS WANTED
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ICE BY THE CARGO,
WINE AND PURE SPIRITS,
SHEETS AND SHEETING,
FLANNEL AND TOWELING,
MOSQUITO NETTING.

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THE SANITARY COMMISSION,
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The Proprietor of the Maison Doree, fearing that the public has misunderstood the announcement in the papers of the opening of his house, begs leave to notify those who have already favored him with their patronage, and the public generally, that the "PRIVATE ROOMS" in his house *are exclusively for families or dinner parties to order*.

In the meantime thanking the public for the numerous calls received since the opening, he will assure them that no pains will be spared to give to the "Maison Doree" such a respectable reputation that all good company and families will find themselves at home.

F. MARTINEZ,
No. 42 East 14th-st., (Union-square

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

The undersigned respectfully acknowledges the following donations in aid of the Sanitary Commission since the 16th instant, viz.:

New-York Steam Sugar Refining Company, $100; Henry Chauncey, Jr., $50; John Jay, $25; Anonymous, $6; Isaac Green Pearson, $25; A Lady, $50; John C. Rogers, $50; Messrs. C. F. Hovey & Co., (Boston,) $100; Messrs. H. P. Sturgis & Co., (Boston,) $100; D. G. & W. Bacon, $100; Mr. Stanard, $200; Isaac L. Miller, $2; Eugene A. Livingston, (Tivoli,) $100; Cyrus Curtiss, $25; Clayton Newbold, $25; Mrs. Bell, Sr., $50; Messrs. C. H. Marshall & Co., $250; William Curtis Noyes, $100; Mrs. Lee, (Massachusetts,) $25; Goodhue & Co., $100; U. A. Murdock, $50; George N. Townsend, $25; Henry Oothout, $100; J. A. Voisen, $20.

He also reports the following donations received by George S. Coe, Esq., Treasurer of Executive Committee, viz.:

H. B. Livingston, by Alexander Hamilton, Jr., $50; F. A. Benjamin, $100; U., $5; Cash, $1; Mrs. C. L. Spencer, $500; W. F. Cary, $100; Ithaca Ladies Volunteer Aid Association, $20; W. Burt & Co., $20; James X. McLanahan, $25; A little girl who wishes to save the lives of three men, $10; A Friend, $2; G. C. Ward, $100; Henry Ellsworth, $100; A. Iselin & Co., $250; Austin Requa, $100; L. P. Hawes, $50; C. G. Havens, $50; Z. Gold, $30; Henry W. Smith, $25; E. H. Weed, $25; G. Warner, $2; Cash, $2; J. D. Jones, $50; W. H. H. Moore, $30; J. B., for S. B. B., $25; B. Mayer, $25; W. E. Pearson, $10; William Martin, $25; J. P. Hoyt, $50; John Jewett & Son, $100; George P. Rogers, $100; Mary Ann C. Rogers, $100; Mrs. H. G. Sheldon, $20; Mrs. Isaac S. Howe and Mrs. W. H. Ashhurst, $20; A. B. Bigelow, $5.

Total, $7,314.

Further donations are urgently needed, and may be directed to GEORGE S. COE, Treasurer of Executive Committee, American Exchange Bank, or to

GEORGE T. STRONG,

LAW REPORTS.

Execution against the Person—Question of Practice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Samuel N. Pettengill vs. *Robert F. Mather*.—In this action judgment was recovered in favor of the plaintiff some months since. A motion was made yesterday for leave to issue an execution against the person. The plaintiff claimed that the defendant had collected considerable sums of money while in his employment, and failed to pay them over. The defendant denied this charge, and claimed that he had settled the demand by a bond and mortgage on property in Brooklyn, and that even if the original claim were of the character asserted by plaintiff his right of action was merged in the bond which was for $1,900. On the motion, it appeared from the report of Hon. C. P. Kirkland, Referee, that the bond and mortgage were received merely as collateral, and not as a substitute for the original demand.

Judge Leonard decided that the motion must be granted, but, as the question was not free from doubt, directed that proceedings be stayed on defendant's giving security until an appeal could be taken.

J. Francis Walton and Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, for motion; Cornelius Fiske, opposed.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

In the matter of Purcell McQuillan.—The writ of *habeas corpus*, issued in the case of this prisoner, to test the legality of his imprisonment, was this morning returned. Col. Smith, the commanding officer at Governor's Island, to whom the writ was directed, returned that McQuillan was not in his custody or control, but had been transferred to some other post.

The applicant's counsel objected that the return did not state that McQuillan had not been in his custody since the writ was served, and on application the hearing was adjourned over till to-morrow, to enable an amended return to be made.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Fern* vs. *Vanderbilt*.—Motion granted so far as to elect which count of his complaint he will adopt as the correct statement of his action, and that the other be stricken out as redundant or irrelevant. The nature of the motion is in other respects too indefinite for an action, nor do I think any is required. Ten dollars costs to the prevailing party may abide the event of the action.

Sloan et al. vs. *Van Wyck et al.*—The motion for leave to issue execution is denied without costs, with leave to renew in case the verdict shall be for the plaintiff at the trial.

Bissell vs. *Studley*.—Judgment for the plaintiff as to the demurrer, and the third and fourth answers, on account of the frivolousness thereof. And the first and second answers are stricken out as false. $10 costs of motion and costs of the action.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Gashire* vs. *Apple*.—Attachment granted.

De Peyster vs. *Van Ness*.—Order to show cause granted.

Unger vs. *Loder*.—Motion granted. See memorandum with clerk at Special Term.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 18
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	July 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
FROM AMERICA.			
Hibernian	Quebec	Liverpool	July 27
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	July 27
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 31
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Saxonia* and *City of Washington*, will close at the Post-office, on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL, ARTIST, (Bartholomew,) will oblige a friend by sending his address, H. M. Held's Hotel, Bowery, New-York City. Any intelligence concerning him will be thankfully received.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AUGUST NUMBER
OF
THE LADIES' WREATH.
NOW READY.

Terms, only 12 cents per Number, or $1 per year

Will be issued on FRIDAY, the 26th. Contains a fine STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING; a Lithograph, beautifully done in colors of the 79th Regiment, comprising musicians, flag-bearer, and two privates.

Also, the commencement of an original serial tale, entitled LITTLE BROWN BESSIE Poetry by his Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN, &c., &c.

A Fashion Group of Children—five figures—Illustrations of embroidery, guipure lace, sleeve pattern, &c.; also accurate descriptions of all fashionable articles of dress, with PRICES ATTACHED. Positively ready on Friday the 26th. Agents and News Boys supplied on liberal terms. Call or send in your orders early at No. 111 Fulton-st.

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MAN'S DUTY AND WOMAN'S DESTINY.—A Lecture by Mrs. S. SAGER WIENER, as delivered by her at the Cooper Institute, now published in book form. It also contains a Swedish poem. Price, 25 cents. For sale at No. 641 Broadway, at the house of the authoress, No. 424 3d-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,

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☞ The attention of families is solicited to their *new style* SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

SPANISH AND FRENCH NURSES CAN be had, with the best of references, at No. 2 East 23d-st., one door from Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—FROM THE OFFICE OF the subscribers, Certificate for 50 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company Stock, standing in the name of Messrs. Hayes & Tompkins, New-York, Number 11,165, dated April 2, 1861.

Transfer of said stock has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

LOST—IN EXCHANGE-PLACE, A SOLID GOLD finger ring, with a black and white Scotch pebble in the centre. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of Middleton & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & [illegible], Manufacturers, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable English girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, active girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and nurse and plain sewing or light housework; can do nice plain cooking and is a good washer and ironer; is clean and tidy about her person; best of City reference; will go to any part of the country; wages $3 a month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist in any kind of work. Good reference can be given. Call at No. 130 39th-st., corner 3d-av.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH CANADIAN COLORed woman wishes a situation as cook; she understands cooking in all its branches, such as meats, soups, game, gravies; and is also a good baker of bread, biscuit, pastry, jellies, &c.; and has two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; she is a good cook, washer and ironer, understands baking; would go a short distance in the country; capable to take charge of a dairy; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 33 West 13th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTESTANT woman as Cook; understands her business, in all its branches; can cook meats, pastry and jellies of all kinds; is an excellent baker; no objection to city or country; has good city reference of three years standing. Apply at No. 257 West 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; makes jellies and jams; no objections to a first-class boarding-house or first-class hotel; no objections to city or country. City reference. Call at 11 6th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN GIRL, a situation, as cook; can speak French, and can do cooking in all its branches, has good reference. No objection to go in the country. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., one door from Broadway.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT FIRST-rate cook wants a situation; she is a good baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, is willing to go to the country. Call at the Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; also, a good baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 248 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objections to go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A MOST obliging and capable young woman wishes a situation as cook and laundress, or general housework; makes excellent bread, pies, cake, and is a beautiful laundress; is neat about her person and kitchen, and very willing. Best City reference. No objection to country. Wages $5 or $6 per month. Call or send to No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country, as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread, biscuit and pies, &c., &c.; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 278 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a most reliable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; is a most excellent baker, and is a good laundress; is very neat and particular about her person and kitchen; is obliging and willing to please and keep her situation; best City reference; no objections to the country; wages low; also, a small girl wants to mind children; wages, $3. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Welsh girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 103 Eldridge-st., for two days, in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress; understands fluting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse to an infant; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth, or children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to traveling; best of City reference. Apply at No. 119 West 30th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG girl wants a situation to take care of children and make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 143 West 35th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERican Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would take general housework in City or country; good reference given. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation as seamstress; is capable of any kind of housework. City reference given. Call at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT—IN CITY OR country; distance no object; a situation wanted for a very smart, capable German girl, who understands all kinds of housework, cooking, washing and ironing; is not afraid to work at moderate wages, and is highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, 3 doors from Fulton-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY IN the City or country in want of a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic, either to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A PROTestant woman wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, pies, and is a first rate washer and iron; understands the care of milk and butter; has no objections to any distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to do chamberwork and washing; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good references from her last place. Apply at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WOULD like to procure a situation to do the whole work of a family; understands cooking thoroughly; is a good laundress, and excellent baker of bread, pie, &c.; is also a good dairy maid; can enter her place to-day. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., 3 doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress, or as children's nurse; fully understands either; good references given. Call at No. 415 8th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COMPETENT WAITRESS.—CAN TAKE a man's place or chambermaid; fine washer and ironer, or nurse, or good plain sewer; situation wanted by a very neat, tidy young woman, fully competent in any of the above branches, and has the very best of City reference; will go to the country. Apply at No. 88 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

ALL EMPLOYERS AND SERVANTS OUGHT to go to the Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts. Eight years of experience enables the proprietor to conduct the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Orders by mail promptly attended to. German and other help daily for City and country.

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ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready, at moderate wages, to suit the times, for City or country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., excellent female servants, civil and willing, at the Large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Good places always ready. N. B.—Orders for servants by mail promptly attended to.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A MAN OF GOOD EDUcation, correct at accounts, of undoubted integrity, and who has had an experience of six years as book-keeper in this City, desires a position in the counting-room of a wholesale or retail firm; A No. 1 City reference. Address A. B. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man, with two years' reference from his last employer, wishes a situation as coachman and gardener; he understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is a first-rate driver, and understands the care of flowers, hot-beds, and every thing connected with a garden; can enter his place this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN, OR GROOM, OR PLAIN GARDENER.—Situation wanted, by a young man, who will be found to understand each of the above; can produce the very best City and country recommendations; will go at wages to correspond with the times; will make himself in any way useful. Address M. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man as coachman and groom; no objection to do garden work if required. Good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A Protestant Scotchman and his wife wish situations; both are honest and sober people, and willing to make themselves useful; the man is a good farmer, and understands the care of farm stock, &c.; the wife is a good plain cook, good baker, and excellent washer and ironer; is also a good dairy maid. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and understands keeping a gentleman's place in good order; understands the care and treatment of horses, is a good driver, and is also a good milker of cows; is willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS HANDY-MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH four years reference, wishes a situation on a gentleman's place; he understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is a first-rate driver, and knows how to keep his carriage in good order; can work in a garden, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS PORTER OR NIGHT-WATCHMAN.—Wanted by a young man of sober and steady habits a situation as porter or night-watchman in a hotel or store; is a good and faithful man, and can furnish the very best City references to any one that requires his services; has no objection to go to any part of the country. Call or address, for two days, H. C. M., No. 424 Broadway, first-floor, back room.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS private waiter, by a Protestant; is accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family, and understands his business thoroughly; is sober, reliable and trustworthy. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen at No. 29 East 22d-st., for two days.

FOR AMMUNITION MANUFACTURERS.—A gentleman well versed in the preparation of friction or Peruvian Powder, wishes to take charge of a department wherein similar fulminate is used. He possesses a general knowledge of machinery, &c., used in such a line. Parties who are engaged in manufacturing ammunition, would find a valuable help by addressing a note to H Z., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A FARMER AND WIFE.—WANTED, A MAN and wife, the man to understand farming generally, the woman to cook, wash and do dairy work. Apply this day at No. 149 Grand-st. English, German or Scotch preferred.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL IN A very small family, to do the washing and kitchen work. Call at No. 158 Union-st., Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

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IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
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The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.

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NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

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RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
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PIANO-FORTES,
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Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

MUSIC.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG gentleman, of good abilities, desires to find board and lodging in a respectable private family, where instruction on the piano-forte would be received in full or partial payment. For particulars apply to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

WANTED—THE USE OF A PIANO, FOR PRACtice, three evenings in a week. Address, with terms, N. V., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

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THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
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Will reopen at
5th-av., corner 34th-st.,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

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Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey, to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $50, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches German, and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (pianoforte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are returned during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1861.

REV. EDWARD H. REUHEL, Principal.

Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—The subscriber will take two additional boys (four in all) into his family, in Cambridge, Mass., to attend his school. He refers, in New-York, to Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., No. 106 Washington-st., F. G. Shaw, Esq., Trinity Building, and Rev. O. B. Frothingham, No. 113 West 34th-st.

W. F. ATKINSON.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French (which she speaks) and music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family, unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504, New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a lady experienced in teaching; she is capable of taking charge of all the English branches, as well as French, music and drawing. For first-class references and particulars, apply, from 1 to 4 P. M., at Barlow's Writing Academy, No. 923 Broadway.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE, QUI peut enseigner l'Anglais, l'Italien, et la musique, désire entrer dans un pensionnat ou dans une famille. Adressez INSTITUTRICE, Brooklyn Post-office, for one week.

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HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS
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CANVAS SHOES.

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W. D. Bigelow, No. 143 Chatham-st.
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Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
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At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

RIFLED CANNON.—CARPENTER & PLASS' Machinists, Nos. 475, 477 and 479 1st-av., near 29th-st., New-York, are now prepared to rifle cannon to any extent, with the greatest dispatch and in a superior manner.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, July 26, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st. Sheriff's sale, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, made and delivered by J. Edward Ireland and Sarah E. Ireland, his wife, to Edgar Reed, filed in the Register's Office of King's County, on the 8th day of March, 1861, household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpet, rosewood parlor suite, in hair-cloth; oak marble-top cottage suite, centre tables, hair mattresses, spring bed, toilet set, vases, lamps, &c. Also, ingrain and 3-ply carpets, rosewood suites, in brocatel; mahogany bedroom furniture, large bar counter, wardrobes, sofa bedsteads, &c.

JOHN R. WILSON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

AUCTION SALE.—ASSIGNEES SALE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of every variety, seeds, tools, roots, fertilizers, &c., &c., on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1861, at 10 A. M., at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 197 Water-st., New-York; the entire stock of the above-mentioned implements, &c., consisting of plows, plow castings of all kinds, cultivators, harrows, corn shellers, hoes, shovels, spades, churns, grain cradles, garden rakes, mowing and reaping machines, horse-powers and threshers, fanning and gris tmills, grain, field, grass, garden, herb and flower seeds, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale. Terms cash.

GEORGE J. S. THOMPSON
Assignee, &c. of JOHN McNALLY.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife want, about October 1, a suite of second story front rooms, in a first-class house; location near 5th-av., between 15th and 24th sts. Reference given and required. Address P., Box No. 154, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL FACTORY, WITH A KETtle, if possible, for making grease; to state in answer the situation and rent. Address A. R., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single persons, can have pleasant rooms, having gas, baths, &c., with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Terms, for two persons, $8 to $12 per week, according to rooms required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, can find good rooms, at reasonable terms, by applying at No. 248 Hicks-st., near Joralemon. The house has every modern convenience, and is within four minutes walk of South or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE LARGE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board; also, two hall rooms. The house is pleasantly situated, not five minutes' walk from three ferries. Bath in the house. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-st., one door from Livingston-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY wishing to lessen their expenses by taking a gentleman and wife to board, and are willing to furnish a private table, may make a permanent arrangement; will furnish rooms, if desirable; terms in accordance with the times; location up town. Address W. E. L., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF rooms, handsomely furnished, on second floor, to let with board for the Summer, or as desired; the house is pleasantly situated, convenient to either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; references exchanged. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st.

A ROOM AND BEDROOM ADJOINING TO LET—Separate or together, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, permanent or transient; also, an elegantly furnished back parlor; reference given and required. Apply at No. 63 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—ONE OR TWO SUITES of handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class private table, will be let to a desirable party for the present or coming season; also, two single rooms for gentlemen, with or without breakfast.

BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN may find good rooms with partial board, in a private house convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends, terms moderate; references exchanged. Address B. V., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant accommodations for families or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family by applying at No. 13 Poplar-st. Location good, and near Fulton ferry.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square—elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON River, forty-five minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st., a suite of large, airy rooms are now vacant in the Woodland Park House. This delightful family mansion, surrounded by thirty acres of picturesque grounds, commands a beautiful view of the Hudson. Excellent bathing, boating and fishing. Good stabling. Families desiring a quiet, retired Summer residence near town, will find this location unsurpassed, the house being within two minutes' walk of the railroad station, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat, and stage. For terms, &c., apply at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GREENWOOD LAKE, Orange Co., N. Y.—Healthy beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing and boating, abundance of fruit and vegetables, dairy, &c., at moderate charges. Take Erie Railroad to Chester, 55 miles, thence by coach to the Lake. Refer to J. S. Caldwell, Esq., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, or address the subscriber, WM. E. WATERSTONE, Chester Post-office, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NICE LARGE AND small rooms, with good board, may be had at Milton, Ulster Co. House large, with fine view of the Hudson River. Terms, $4 and $5 a week. Wanted, a lady to instruct in the English branches and music, one who will accept board as pay. Apply to or address L. A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster Co.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—A FEW FAMILIES or single gentlemen desiring board, can be accommodated with fine rooms, well furnished, in a house convenient to dépôt; good table and attendance; dinner at 6; terms moderate. Call or address Mrs. HASTINGS, Grinnell-st., Prospect Hill.

WANTED—FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN PLAIN but good country board, with a clean, quiet and airy room; private family preferred; terms not to exceed $3 per week, to which can be added some lessons in the French language if desired. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL AND quiet "Mountain Glen" affords the facilities for a quiet "home" in the country, and the absence of fashionable life. $5 per week. Particulars of R. M. TITSWORTH, No. 8 Dey-st., second floor, or address A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE AT HAWLEYVILLE, CONN.—A few boarders can be accommodated with first-class board and pleasant rooms, on moderate terms. Apply to or address G. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn., or No. 230 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING AT GLENWOOD, on the Hudson, can accommodate a small family or two gentlemen and their wives, with handsomely furnished rooms and board; good stable if required. Apply at No. 129 Prince-st.

FOUR PERSONS, WHO WILL OCCUPY two rooms, opening together, can be accommodated at a pleasant, shady situation, near the water, in the vicinity of Hudson. Terms, $5 per week. Address J., Box No. 37, Hudson, N. Y.

BOARDING.—FOR A FEW SELECT CITY boarders can be obtained after the 20th of July, at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen want country board, plain, but good, within half an hour to an hour's sail of the City. Address, stating price, &c., A. S. R., Box No. 1,203 New-York City.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, Good country board at a farm house, within a convenient distance of New-York City. Address, stating price, with full particulars, H. L. W., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND.—F. DOMINY HAVING OPENED his old house, will be happy to see his old friends. Prices according to the rooms taken. Fine sailing, fishing and bathing. Do not buy through tickets.

TO LET.

TO LET IN WILLIAMS' BRIDGE, WEST-CHESTER COUNTY—A well situated and well arranged house, in perfect order. It has been recently enlarged, painted and papered, and is replete with every convenience. The grounds are nearly an acre in extent, having fruit and shade trees. Being situated on the Bronx River, there are unrivaled facilities for boating, fishing, bathing, &c. There is a barn on the premises for the occupant's use. The whole will be let for the season, or by the year. The rent in either case will be $200. Apply to JOHN MORRISON, Williams' Bridge Dépôt, Harlem Railroad, or to GEO. W. DITCHETT, Chambers-st., corner Chatham.

NO. 55 EAST 12TH-ST., OPPOSITE THE Whitney House, between Broadway and 4th-av., furnished rooms to let in single or in suites; privilege in kitchen if required; terms moderate; pleasant location; references exchanged. French taught on the premises by an experienced teacher.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A HANDSOME COTtage house, containing thirteen rooms, gas, &c., with plot of ground, pleasantly situated, near Myrtle-av. cars; combines advantages of country and City; at a moderate rent. Apply to E. S. YOUNG, 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, the large house, 33x58, No. 11 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. For particulars apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN BROOKLYN, near Clinton and Fulton avs., house with ten lots, good garden, shade trees, &c.; would exchange for small farm near the City, on or near the Hudson River. Preferred on high ground, from 11 to 20 acres, not to exceed $10,000. Address Box No. 850 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BASEMENT AND four-story house in 39th-st., No. 88, between 4th and Lexington avs., containing all the improvements. For terms inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.

J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, the valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y.

The property contains about 30 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern-built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding school or water cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse, and 22 miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Road, is distant 7 miles, and connections are made with the trains each way, daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2½ acres of land; situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewellen Park, ¼ mile from dépôt, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country; one hour from New-York. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A VERY HANDsome, new, small two story and attic frame and brick house, beautifully situated near the railroad dépôt at Flushing; location perfectly healthy; built to rent or sell, but in the best manner, and is adapted for heater, gas, bath, &c. Price low. Apply at No. 75 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A NEW COTTAGE on Buena Vista-av., within two minutes of the dépôt, containing 12 rooms; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to ADAM & ABBOTT, Yonkers, or to COFFIN & KENWORTHY, corner West and Duane sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE house with good yard and garden, situated in the village of Hackensack, N. J. House contains eight rooms. Terms low. Inquire of G. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 229 Greenwich-st., or of A. E. FATIN, Hackensack, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee. And that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented, and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1860," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said Company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said Company, to me, the subscriber, the Referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 25 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1861, and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified, will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such Referee. Dated New-York, June 10, 1861.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE B. BLAKE, John R. Blake, Gamaliel Bradford and Stanton Blake, plaintiffs, against D—— B. SEXTON, Edward M. Livermore and Isaac Livermore, defendants. To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 41 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, with interest from the 15th day of April, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, June 10, 1861. WILLIAM G. STERLING, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1861. WILLIAM G. STERLING, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

jy12-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WEST-CHESTER.—THEODORE J. MERCIER, Plaintiff, against VICTOR GIROUD and PETER GIROUD, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the defendant, Victor Giroud: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester on the 26th day of June, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Yonkers, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars and thirty-three cents, with interest from the 18th day of September, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, June 26, 1861. J. P. SANDERS, Pltf's Att'y, Yonkers, N. Y.

je28-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. SIMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 17, 1861. THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

ja18-law6mF*.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, both of the City of New-York, and José Baró, of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, have formed a limited partnership under the name of HERQUES & MASERAS, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, for the purpose of conducting and transacting in the City of New-York a general commission mercantile business and all things appertaining thereto, in which all the parties interested are the said Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, who are the general partners, and the said José Baró, who is the special partner; that said José Baró has contributed the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) as capital towards the common stock, and that said limited partnership is to commence on the 1st day of July, 1861, and is to terminate on the 1st July, 1866.

R. HERQUES,
A. MASERAS,
JOSÉ BARÓ.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the subscribers, under the name of SANDFORD & KNOWLES, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, they having sold out all their business, stock, fixtures, notes and book accounts to WM. MEADOWS, who will continue the business as their successor, and will collect all the accounts due them.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1861.

W. B. SANFORD,
WM. L. KNOWLES,
No. 770 Broadway.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

July 10, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—CHARLES C. LEIGH, of the City of New-York, crockery dealer, having made a general assignment to the subscriber for the benefit of his creditors, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said Charles C. Leigh to make payment to me; and all persons holding property of said Charles C. Leigh to deliver same to me; and all persons having claims against said Charles C. Leigh are notified to present same to me with the evidences thereof.—Dated New-York, July 24, 1861. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Assignee, No. 555 Broadway.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.

R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c.—Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons; auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BEAM STEAM-engine, of eight-horse power; takes up but little room. Inquire at No. 381 6th-st., near Avenue D.

ISAAC DURYEE.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,

NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, July 20, 1861.

The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o'clock M., of the 3d day of August, and at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of the 7th day of August next, for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and Registered debt of the State, bearing interest from the 1st day of August, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following classes of stocks:

1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.

2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.

No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered.

Payment of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof; and of the bids received at Columbus, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.

Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward; and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward—at the option of the bidder.

The Certificates will be payable, unconditionally, July 1, 1868, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.

Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road will expire on the 28th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old Company will be made into new stock in the new Company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New-York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 28th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

CHARLES QUENTIN,
ALEX. MITCHELL,
JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

ROBT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COARTES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will finally close on Saturday, the 27th day of July. Due notice will be given of the openign of the books of the Erie Railroad Company.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

$50.000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on first-class improved property, in New-York or Brooklyn City. This amount may be divided in smaller sums, $2,000 and upwards, to suit the borrowers. Address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

$1.500 AND $700 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.—EDWARD A FRASER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public, No. 363 Broome-st., near the Bowery.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Fourth and Fifth Mortgage (past due) coupons; also, fractional parts of shares in the new Erie Railway Company, bought and sold by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 PER CENT. BONDS due in 1881, issued to retire the floating debt of the City. $100,000 for sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 87 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

CARBON OIL.—TWENTY BARRELS OF SUPERIOR refined carbon oil for sale, in lots to suit, at fifty cents a gallon, by M. & W. LIVINGSTON, 3 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 33,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

jy13-law4wS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the VIth Ward.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,135 98
Liabilities	16,188 02

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,

Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO. NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office.

JOHN EWEN, President.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on the 1st August next. The transfer books are closed until that date.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—MOUNT HEBRON ENCAMPMENT, No. 1.—The members of this Encampment are requested to meet in their room, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on FRIDAY, at 12½ o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of the deceased Patriarch W. D. Kennedy.

SAMUEL MCDONALD, Scribe. JAMES J COLE, C. P.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF Getty's Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F. are requested to meet at their Lodge room, corner of Grand and Centre, on FRIDAY, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely, to attend the funeral of our late worthy brother, W. D. Kennedy.

L. C. FRANKE, N. G.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. New-York.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,

In all their stages. At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE FR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (46th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 65 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 13 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McGuminisky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious: it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, the remedies for impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.

FARE.

Cape May, cabin	$2 00
Philadelphia, cabin	2 00
Philadelphia, steerage	1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers

DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.

One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR HAVANA.

The Completely-armed
United States Mail Steamship
MARION,
Capt. GEORGE A. COLE,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River,
On SATURDAY, Aug 3,
at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON........SATURDAY, July 27.
GLASGOW........SATURDAY, Aug. 3.
CITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY, Aug. 10.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburgh	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates: To New-York, from Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105; steerage, from Liverpool $40, from Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, JR., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

PONEY FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL PURE Andalusian pony, five years old; has been used by a young lady; perfectly broke to saddle, kind, gentle, and warranted sound. Can be seen at Disbrow's Riding School, 5th-av. and 39th-st.; will be sold cheap.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe; a pair of bay carriage horses 15¾ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW LIGHT ROCKAWAY, with jump seat; a new light barouche for one or two horses; a light coach in perfect order. Apply at No. 141 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.

TERRY & DELAFORRE, No. 106 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Steamer MATTANO will run daily, Sundays excepted as follows: Leave Astoria—6:35, 8, 10:5 A. M.; 2:50, 5, 6:45 P. M. Leave Fulton Market Wharf—7:15, 9 A. M.; 1, 4, 6, 7:30 P. M.

CONNECTING WITH FLUSHING RAILROAD AT HUNTER'S POINT EACH WAY. Fare 10 cents.

DAILY
EXCURSION
TO
ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Passengers not leaving the boat will be charged fare only one way.

FOR CAMP SCOTT.

STATEN ISLAND DIRECT.

Cheapest and most beautiful sail in the world. Take Staten Island ferry-boat, foot of Whitehall-st., between Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour, (on fine Sundays every half hour.) Connects with Staten Island Railroad.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 26, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, July 25, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 27, 11:20 A. M.	Friday, July 26, 10½ A. M.
Sunday, July 28, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 27, 5 P. M.
Tuesday, July 30, 10 A. M.	Sunday, July 28, 5 P. M.
Wednesday, July 31, 11 A. M.	Monday, July 29, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.
	Wednesday, July 31, 2½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. JOHNSON'S Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, July 25, 4 P. M.	Friday, July 26, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 26, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, July 27, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 27, 5 P. M.	Sunday, July 28, 5 P. M.
Sunday, July 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 30, 7½ A. M.
Monday, July 29, 1 P. M.	Wed'day, July 31, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 9½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 31, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 5½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 3½ P. M.	

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

PEOPLES' LINE FOR GLEN COVE, WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, ROSLYN, SANDS' POINT, MANHASSET AND GLEN WOOD.—The splendid new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. SMITH, will leave Peck Slip daily at 4 o'clock, on and after SATURDAY, July 13, (Sundays excepted.) Leaves Roslyn 6:30 A. M.; Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.; Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.; Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.; Sands' Point, 7:35 A. M.; Great Neck, 7:55 A. M.; and Whitestone, 8:05 A. M. Fare, 25 Cents.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT—Landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens, Perth Amboy and Cliffwood, each way. The steamboat KEYPORT leaves foot of Robinson-st. SUNDAY, July 28, at 9 o'clock A. M.; and Keyport at 4 P. M. Persons desirous of getting out of the heat and dust of the City will find this a delightful trip as well as an opportunity of bathing at Keyport.

SUNDAY BOAT—WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, Cornwall and Newburgh. Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st. every Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Excursion to all landings at reduced prices. Returning will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9½, 12¾, and 3½.

" " Spring-st. at 9¾, 12½ and 3¾.
" " Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st. Excursion tickets, good to return for one week, can be had on board the day boat DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate places, at greatly reduced rates.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for all early morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go north from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to

H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5,15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return	$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return	60
To Patterson's Grove and return	50
To Port Monmouth and return	40

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7: 5 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 A. M.
And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.			

This is one of the best Excursions out of New-York.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7¼ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8¾; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.—A German gentleman, with the best of references, wishes the agency for Germany and the adjoining countries for goods of American manufacturers, and will open for them a large and safe market. For particulars address GERMAN AGENT, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

$700.—A GENTLEMAN WITH THIS amount wanted to join the advertiser in a splendid exhibition of the rebellion. It will clear $500 per month. References exchanged. Address, with real name and place for interview, REBELLION, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE business wanted, or to take the place of a partner retiring, by a gentleman with good references and in good credit, in exchange for fine dwelling houses well rented, or his farm and country seat near the City. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box 1,750, Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

WILLIAM TILLMAN, THE COLORED STEWARD
Of the schooner *S. J. Waring*, who
KILLED THE THREE PIRATES,
And brought the vessel safely to this port, with
WILLIAM STEDDING, THE GERMAN SAILOR,
Will receive visitors at the Museum at all hours, and relate his experiences with Southern chivalry, and exhibit the SECESSION FLAG which the rebels made out of the schooner's American flag, also a rebel cutlas, and
THE IDENTICAL HATCHET
with which Tillman killed the ocean robbers.
PROF. ANDERSON, JR.,
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD,
continues his wonderful and extraordinary
FEATS OF MAGIC AND NECROMANCY
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

To be seen at all hours, every day and evening, the wonderful ALBINO SISTERS, SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, with a variety of OTHER LIVING BEARS, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THE COOLEST
AND
BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
Until further notice,
THE SEVEN SISTERS;
Or,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
Which has been played
TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY NIGHTS,
And witnessed by more than
THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE.
With all the new Tableaux,
New Music, new Songs,
New Dances, and
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

WINTER GARDEN.

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
FOURTH ANNUAL VISIT.
GRAND MILITARY DRAMA.
By Robert Jones, Esq.
AMERICA'S DREAM,
OR
THE REBELLION IN '61.

Tim Donnovan (an Irish Volunteer)........Mr. Florence
Jerusha (a Yankee Vivandiere)........Mrs. Florence
PADDY MILES' BOY.
Paddy Miles........Mr. Florence

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM,

No. 720 Broadway,
facing the New-York Hotel.
Mr. DE CORDOVA
begs to announce that he will recite
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JULY 26,
and every evening until further notice,
AT THE ABOVE HALL,
his new
HISTORICAL POEM:
THE REBELLION AND THE WAR,
illustrated by
DISSOLVING VIEWS,
of the
PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN,
After designs by
Several of the most eminent American Artists,
AND WITH APPROPRIATE MUSIC.

PROGRAMME OF THE VIEWS:

"The Star Spangled Banner"—four designs, by Darley,
Fort Sumter during the Bombardment, from Fort Moultrie.
The Fort on Fire.
Sumter after the Bombardment.
Anderson, the Hero of Sumter.
Attack on the Massachusetts Troops in the Streets of Baltimore.
The Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M. on their way to embark for the Seat of War.
Portrait of Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, "The Old Man at the Capital."
Portrait of Col. Ellsworth.
The Seventy-ninth Highlanders.
Departure of the Garibaldi Guard.
Duryee's Zouaves at Fortress Monroe.
Portrait of the late Col. Vosburgh, of the Seventy-first N. Y. S. M.
The Reinforcement of Fort Pickens.
The Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M. in the Trenches at Arlington Heights.
Allegorical Tableaux, after a design by Nehlig.

The Alexandre organ used in this entertainment is from Messrs. Chickering & Sons, No. 694 Broadway.

The music arranged and performed by Mr. VAN OECKLIN.

Every attention has been paid to proper ventilation.

The entertainment under direction of Mr. B. FRODSHAM.

N. B.—This Poem is copyright.

Admission 25 cents—reserved seats 50 cents. Box-office open from 9 A. M. till noon. Doors opened at 7½ o'clock; entertainment will commence at 8 precisely.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
ONLY MINSTREL BAND IN THE CITY.
House spacious, well ventilated and cool.
Programme interspersed with new ballads.
Local hits, laughable interludes and mock opera.
GEO. CHRISTY and his inimitable Band of Comedians.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admission 25 cents.

FREE EXHIBITION OF TWO HUNDRED varieties of FRENCH HYBRID GLADIOLUS.—The subscriber announces to his customers and the public, that he is ready to exhibit, at his nursery, Newtown Road, Astoria, Long Island, his superb collection of Gladiolus, many of which are entirely new, and in bloom for the first time in this country. The Exhibition will commence on WEDNESDAY, July 24, and continue to SATURDAY, August 10. Accessible by 3d-av. cars and 86th-st. Ferry, and steamboat *Mattano* from Fulton Market-slip. The nursery is about a mile from either landing.

ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, No. 878 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,

Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8:30 A. M., Hunter's Point.
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4.55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point.
	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8:45 and 9:45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., and at 2:15 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and at 5:15 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

STATIONERY,

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AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

TO QUARTERMASTERS.—WE HAVE GOT up several sizes of elegant regimental envelopes, (the largest 10½ by 4½,) on nice thick paper, white, canary, buff, &c., with an appropriate design, beautifully colored by hand. Motto: "Shame on those who would purchase peace at the cost of principle and honor." Another: "Our whole country." Samples sent on receipt of 8 red stamps. Patriotic envelopes, many kinds, 5 cts. per pack.

STIMSON & CO., Stationers, No. 79 Cedar-st.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[*The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition.*]

FURTHER CASUALTIES OF THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24.

The following are the casualties in the Second Michigan Regiment: Killed—None. Wounded—HENRY ROBTTIGER, Company H, in side; MAT. WOLMENWEBER, Company C, dangerously in side; WM. MARKS, Company A, and a skirmisher, shot in the leg.

The First Massachusetts was not in the second fight, except a few companies as skirmishers and to cover the artillery in the second division. Lieut. GILL, of Company J, was killed.

The Seventy-first Regiment now estimate their killed, wounded and missing at 40. They go home to-morrow, but the greater portion will probably come back under Col. MARSTON.

Of the Maine force engaged in the battle of Bull's Run bridge only 30 are missing. More will be likely to turn up yet.

The loss of the Fire Zouaves is now estimated at 200, all told. The remainder are as full of fight as ever.

The following United States Marines of the detachment were killed on Sunday: Lieut. Hitchcock, Vermont; privates Clegg, Harris, Hughes, Lane, Moore, Perkins, Riley and Ward; wounded and missing, supposed killed or prisoners, Corporal Steiner, privates Stewart, Powers, Stebbins and Bradford; wounded and at the hospital, Major Zeiling, Lieut. Hale, and ten others slightly. Of the whole of this force there were only nineteen men more than three months in the service. They fought like veterans.

The following are the casualties in Col. KEYES' Brigade:

THIRD CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

Sixty killed, wounded and missing, over half of whom are killed.

SECOND CONNECTICUT.

One killed, ten wounded.

FOURTH CONNECTICUT.

Four wounded, four or five missing.

The loss of the Second Maine and Third Connecticut was chiefly caused in their charge on the battery which they took. This brigade was conducted into the field of battle by Col. KEYES. In the order of Col. KEYES, withdrawing them as if only to change his position, the men were not aware of their retreat till they arrived on the main road.

Capt. SULLINGHASH, one of Col. KEYES' Aids was killed, and Lieut. UPTON was wounded.

The Rhode Island First sustained a loss of 13 killed, 33 wounded, and 33 missing.

Col. McCOOK, of the Ohio First, brought his men up in good order, and covered the retreat of Gen. SCHENCK's Brigade.

In the New-York Fourteenth, among the missing, of whom there are a number of privates, are the following officers: Lieuts. J. Cully, Theo. R. Salter, R. A. Goodenough, C. Scholes.

Many of the privates may yet turn up, and the publication of their names now might create unnecessary distress among their friends.

It is stated that the flag of truce to the Confederates proposing that one of ourselves should go and see to the wounded left upon the field of battle on Sunday, received for answer, that while they would not permit our surgeons and ambulances to come within their lines, they would take as good care of our wounded as if they were their own.

The Ordnance Department of the Navy-yard is turning out rifled cannon, with extra force. One is nearly finished, which will throw a projectile weighing 64 pounds four miles and a half. The gun weighs 10,000 pounds. There is great activity in the Ordnance Department, night and day.

Col. LATHAM's Regiment of Horse Artillery has been accepted by the Secretary of War, and will be mustered into service immediately.

Nineteen secession prisoners were brought to the city this evening. This evening, a party of Fire Zouaves and Garibaldians surrounded and assaulted them, but they were saved from more serious violence by interference of the officers who had them in custody.

Col. TERRILL, of Kentucky, serving on General SCHENCK's staff, was not killed, as reported. His horse was shot under him, and the Colonel suffered a severe contusion of the hip.

The proceedings in the House to-day, in which Representatives RICHARDSON and BURNETT were particularly concerned, have led to a conference between the friends of the respective parties, with a view of an amicable adjustment of the difficulty.

The *Yankee* arrived this evening. One of those on board represent that the steamer *Resolute* was dispatched on Friday to Eastern Shore, Maryland, to look after a schooner supposed to be loaded with goods for the South. She was expected to return within two days, but no tidings have yet been heard from her.

The *Pocahontas* was off Aquia Creek, where, it is reported, a large body of rebels were erecting a battery.

The ice boat *Philadelphia* is cruising in the lower Potomac.

The *Gipsey* is at Port Tobacco Creek, preventing goods from being conveyed to the Virginia shore.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, July 24.

A young man named JOHN BRADLEY, studying for the Ministry, son of a wealthy citizen, and COLUMBUS BRADLEY, were arrested to-night by the Provost Marshal as spies, taking information to Manassas. The evidence against them is almost positive. Information was given by a deserter.

The volunteers are nearly all gone to their encampments.

This afternoon an altercation between WILLIAM DOUGHERTY and Corporal QUINLAN, of Company A, Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, occurred; QUINLAN shot DOUGHERTY through the nose. QUINLAN is under arrest.

The following are the deaths not yet reported: Lieut. Wm. Clark, Company F, Fourth Maine, and Lieut. Bird, Company F, Fourth Maine; Chaplain John W. Mines, of Bath, Second Maine. Dr. Allen, same regiment, and Dr. Baxton, of the Fifth Maine, were taken prisoners.

The following are wounded in the general hospital belonging to the Second Vermont; Noah Blood, Company C; Wm. Jones, Company G; John Pachen, Company K; John McCarty, Company H; Jno. McKean, Company B; John Sheetes, Company B; McGlines, Company E; D. B. Pember, Company E; G. A. Marsh, Company I; John Appeader, Company K.

The wounded in the Third Brigade hospital are as follows:

Samuel Wahlafoky, Company E, Maine Third; George Chamberlain, Company E, Maine Third; E. Baldwin, Vermont Second; G. M. Aspel, Maine Fifth; James Naughton, Maine Fourth; Samuel Lazy, Company D, Vermont Second—all doing well.

Mrs. Foster, wife of Private Chas. P. Foster, Company B, Fifth Maine, is very attentive to the wounded in the general hospital.

There were secession troops at Springfield station to-day.

The alarm last night created great excitement. It was occasioned by the pickets firing. The long roll was beat. The women and children rushed through the streets frantic and crying.

SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT MANASSAS, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 24.

A special dispatch to the Memphis *Argus*, from Richmond, dated the 22d, says Gen. BEAUREGARD commanded the Southern troops on the right at Manassas Junction, and Gen. JOHNSTON on the left. SHERMAN's Battery is captured. Gen. BEAUREGARD's horse was shot from under him.

Gens. BARTOW, of Georgia, and BEE, of South Carolina, are killed.

The Lynchburgh regiments are cut to pieces.

The *Argus* editorially says that Gov. JACKSON recently addressed a number of Missourians now forming into a regiment near that city, and who are equipping rapidly to return to Missouri.

GEN. McCLELLAN EN ROUTE EASTWARD.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, July 24.

Gen. McCLELLAN arrived here to-night amidst the firing of cannon, fireworks and other demonstrations. An immense concourse met him at the dépôt. He was escorted by the military, firemen and citizens to the Monongahela Hotel. He was introduced to the populace by Judge SHANNON, when he made a [illegible], which was received with enthusiastic plaudits. He leaves in the 12 o'clock train Eastward.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, July 24.

Gen. JOHNSTON'S force at Winchester was 42,000 men, before his march to Manassas, composed of infantry, artillery and cavalry, as follows: 800 Virginia cavalry, under Col. STUART, and 300 from the Southern States; 40 regiments, and 3,500 artillery. They left Winchester at 1 P. M. Thursday, by order of Gen. BEAUREGARD, and took the road to Berry's Ford, on the Shenandoah, 13½ miles, over the Blue Ridge, to Piedmont Station, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, 15 miles, making 28½ miles, requiring two days' march. Freight and passenger cars had been hauled over the road the last week, and on them Gen. JOHNSTON's forces expected to be transported, on the Manassas Railroad, from Piedmont to Manassas Junction, 38 or 40 miles.

There remained at Winchester 7,000 troops until Saturday afternoon, when they left for Strasburgh, one-third of the way to Manassas, except about 2,500 of the militia of the neighboring counties, disbanded and sent home. A large quantity of arms in boxes were sent over to Strasburgh.

The Virginia Cavalry under Col. STUART, went to Barryville to observe the movements of Gen. PATTERSON's column. The rest of the cavalry went with Gen. JOHNSTON.

They had at Winchester 62 pieces of artillery in position in fortifications, about ten 42-pounders; some they thought were Columbiads, were left, the remainder were taken with Gen. JOHNSTON.

A detachment of the Washington Artillery, from New-Orleans, had eight heavy guns, of which four were 32-pounders. These were hauled by twenty-eight horses. Each of the rest of the smaller guns, by six or four horses each. Part, if not all of them, were brass rifled guns.

The fortifications surrounding Winchester, except to the southward upon the high ground, are very heavy. The earthworks are made with logs and barrels filled with earth, &c. In front of the breastworks, deep trenches were dug, communicating below with the inside of the works. The guns were all masked by artificial thickets of evergreens, to be used as ambuscades for riflemen and sharpshooters.

Among the regiments was one of Kentucky Riflemen armed with heavy bowie-knives. They refused to take more than one round of cartridge, and they proposed to place themselves in the bushes for assault along all the fences in front of Winchester. The fortifications extended two and a half miles, and the trees has been felled between Bunker Hill and Winchester to impede our advance. Fifteen hundred sick troops are at Winchester, confined with the measles, dysentery and typhoid fever.

The prisoners taken from our column were sent to Richmond.

Gen. WISE has been recalled, it was said, with his troops, from Western Virginia. Gen. BEAUREGARD has done it in opposition to Gen. LEE's advice.

The report in Northern and Eastern newspapers that eighteen regiments of this line refused to march under Gen. PATTERSON, is wholly untrue. Eighteen regiments of three months men unanimously declared that if they went over their time, they would only go under Gen. PATTERSON.

A successful expedition, consisting of parts of the Fifth and Twenty-eighth New-York Regiments, returned from Charlestown yesterday, bringing with them the remainder of the baggage, which they were unable to remove last Tuesday, and taking prisoner Capt. HENRY WELLMORE, of BRADLEY JOHNSTON's regiment. WELLMORE estimates the number of Col. J.'s men at 40,000. Last Thursday, eleven heavy guns and six 32-pounders, and the remainder 24-pounders, were left by Gen. JOHNSTON's forces at Winchester.

LETTER FROM GEN. WOOL.

Why his Duties were Transferred to Civilians in the Confidence of the Secretary at War, and Why he is Not in Service.

HEAD-QUARTERS, TROY, N. Y., July 24, 1861.

To the Union Defence Committee, New-York:

Hon. S. DRAPER, Vice-Chairman: I herewith present you with a statement of the doings of your Committee, and the part I performed in connection, which led to my being placed in my present position. I hope that you will give it an attentive perusal.

The causes may be found in the following condensed history of the services I rendered in the execution of important and responsible duties, assumed on my part at a moment of great peril to the country, and when the Federal capital was in imminent danger of being taken possession of by rebels from Virginia and Maryland.

You will recollect the attack upon a Massachusetts regiment passing through Baltimore, which resulted in destroying several long bridges between Baltimore and Philadelphia, of divers railroad tracks, and cutting the telegraph wires leading from Washington to the North, prevented, for six days, any communication with the latter city and the Northern States. It was under these circumstances I visited Gov. MORGAN. I found him in a state of alarm for the safety of the capital, which he was apprehensive would be taken possession of by the Secessionists. While with him he received a telegraphic dispatch to hurry troops with all possible haste to Washington. He also received a dispatch tendering the services of Col. ELLSWORTH's Regiment, with a request to accept of it, which he complied with at my earnest recommendation, when I gave orders to Col. TOMPKINS, United States Quartermaster at New-York, to furnish transportation, and Maj. EATON, Commissary of Subsistence, thirty days' rations to each soldier, for as many regiments as might be ordered by the Governor to Washington. I ordered that number of rations, because the troops could only reach Washington by either the Potomac or Chesapeake Bay.

Gov. MORGAN left the same evening, Saturday, April 20, for New York. I informed him I would follow on Monday. On the next day the Governor transmitted by telegraph the following letter:—

NEW YORK, April 21, 1861.

Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, Troy, N. Y.:—I am glad to learn that you will proceed to New York to-morrow to superintend the forwarding of troops from this and other States, mustered into the service of the General Government. It is eminently proper that a high officer of the army of the United States should discharge this important duty.

E. D. MORGAN.

On the same day I received the following letter by telegraph from THURLOW WEED:—

NEW YORK, April 21, 1861.

Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, Troy, N. Y.:—Understanding you are to be here, I deem it advisable from instructions I have from the Secretary of War, General CAMERON, that you should be at the Astor House with me.

THURLOW WEED.

By Mr. WEED's letter you will perceive that I was expected to be with him at the Astor House, which I could not assent to from the circumstance that I had already engaged quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel, to which place I had directed all letters, dispatches, &c., intended for me to be sent.

On Monday, 22d April, I proceeded to New-York and took quarters at the St. Nicholas. Soon after my arrival Mr. WEED called on me and urged me to take quarters at the Astor House, previous to which I had been earnestly requested to do so by Mr. STETSON, to which I declined, and from the fact that it would produce confusion, as telegraph dispatches were constantly being received from the Governors of States and other persons.

On the 23d, the Union Defence Committee called on me, among whom were Gen. Dix, Chairman; Mr. Draper, Vice-Chairman; Ex-Gov. Fish, Messrs. Evarts, Wetmore, Dehon, Grinnell, Blatchford, Marshall, Sloan and others. They desired to know what I was prepared to do in this hour of great peril to the country—the Capital being in imminent danger of being taken by the rebels? I replied, anything that would save the Capital, for the preservation of the Union depended on its safety. A programme was soon arranged, which I approved of in behalf of the United States, and immediately set about carrying it into effect. In this place it may be proper to say I reminded the Committee that I had assumed a fearful responsibility, and that probably I would be the only victim, but under the circumstances I was prepared to make the sacrifice, if by it the Capital could be saved.

It must not be forgotten that at this time the citizens of the whole North, East and West were in the highest state of excitement, from apprehension that the Capital of the Union would fall into possession of the rebels of the South; and in the City of New-York they were ready to denounce the Administration, and even threatened to overturn the Government and elect a Dictator, because of the loss of Norfolk, with the navy dépôt—which had cost many millions—and Harper's Ferry, where we had an armory for the manufacture of arms, and the National Capital in danger of a similar fate; and all, as was asserted, from the gross neglect of the Administration to provide the necessary means for their protection.

It was under such circumstances, with all communications closed between Washington and the North, that I entered, in conjunction with the Union Defence Committee, upon the important duties which the emergency seemed to demand. No time was to be lost, as it appeared to every one with whom I held conversation, in forwarding troops for the defence and protection of the Capital. The whole country was organizing and arming with a determination to march to Washington.

On my arrival at New-York I found requisitions from the Governors of nine States for arms and ammunition, all of whom, by my orders, were furnished with a greater or less number of arms and as many rounds of ammunition as could be spared. Prompt and energetic measures were adopted by myself, as well as the Committee, to secure the capital. Ships were chartered, supplies furnished and troops forwarded with the utmost dispatch to Washington, *via* the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay to Annapolis. Steamers were sent to protect the ships from capture by two privateers reported be off Cape Henry. All vessels carrying troops and supplies were either armed or convoyed to their places of destination—in all which we were supported and greatly aided by Commodore BREESE. The steamship *Quaker City*, after landing her troops at Annapolis, was ordered to report to Col. DIMICK, commanding Fortress Monroe, to prevent the transportation of cannon, &c., from Norfolk to Old Point Comfort to besiege that fortress, and also to look out for privateers and to protect our vessels going up the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay.

On the requisition of Col. DIMMICK, I ordered provisions, carriages, ammunition and implements to Fortress Monroe.

Being informed that the troops at Washington were short of provisions, I ordered Maj. EATON, until otherwise directed, to send by Perrysville to Annapolis thirty thousand rations daily. All which was promptly, efficiently, successfully and, without any accident whatever, executed; and as was reported, saved the Metropolis from the ravages of war and capture by the rebels of Virginia and Maryland.

Instead of ordering arms to the Governor of Illinois, as applied for, I requested him to take possession of the Arsenal at St. Louis. I also telegraphed Ex-Gov. BANKS to assist the Governor in taking the Arsenal; and for the same purpose I sent a special messenger to Hon. F. P. BLAIR with the request that he would assist in securing the Arsenal. With the return of the messenger I received the thanks of Mr. BLAIR for the interest I had manifested in the people of the West; and the Governor of Illinois telegraphed me that he had received from the Arsenal twenty-one thousand stand of arms, and one hundred and ten thousand rounds of ammunition, two six-pounder guns, and ammunition for the same. I also, upon the application of the Governor, ordered thirty-two pounder cannon, carriages, &c., to be prepared at the Alleghany Arsenal for Cairo.

I authorized the Governor of New-Hampshire to place the Navy dépôt and harbor of Portsmouth in a state of defence without incurring any unnecessary expenses.

I also gave Gov. ANDREW permission to occupy the forts in Boston harbor for the purpose of drilling and disciplining volunteers intended for Washington.

I gave authority to the Mayor and Common Council of New-Bedford to erect defences on Clark's Point, for the protection and defence of the city and harbor at the cost of the city, but to be surrendered up to the United States whenever required by proper authority. I approved of placing into Fort Adams volunteers for the protection of the harbor and town of Newport by Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island.

In order to ascertain if my services in connection with the Union Defence Committee met the approbation of the General-in-Chief, as well as the Secretary of War, I reported to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, on the 23d and 25th of April, what I had done and was doing. On the 25th, I also wrote to the Secretary of War when I informed him that I had transmitted to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT several dispatches of what I was doing, without receiving any reply, and I concluded my letter by saying: "I am exceedingly anxious to know the views of the Administration and what it desires; I am running without rudder or compass." By this expression, I intended to be understood that I was executing high and important functions without orders, but which the emergency required—the capital of the Union being in imminent peril of being captured by Southern rebels.

Receiving no acknowledgments, and anxious to know how my conduct was viewed by the authorities at Washington, I sent a special messenger, Col. SCHUYLER, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp, to call upon Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, the Secretary of War and the President, and to inform each and all of the part I was performing, and to obtain their replies. He was unsuccessful and returned, after much trouble and delay on the road, on the morning of the 1st of May, and reported to me that he had been unable to obtain any information on the subject of his mission.

To all which it may not be inappropriate to add that whilst receiving, by request, a passing review of Col. ELLSWORTH's Regiment of Zouaves, on its route to embark for Washington, Major-Gen. SANDFORD, with one of his Staff, in a hurried and excited manner, presented me with an order from Gov. MORGAN, forbidding the embarkation of the regiment, unless reduced to the number prescribed,—seventy-seven to the company,—and urged me to order the whole to embark, as no part of the regiment would go unless the whole were included. The regiment was escorted by five thousand firemen. The order of the Governor produced intense excitement. I replied to the General that I would not be the first to check the noble and patriotic enthusiasm of the citizens of New-York. The regiment, as it was, should embark. This announcement caused the most enthusiastic cheering of the regiment, the firemen, and the tens of thousands of spectators, which continued long after the imposing spectacle had passed in review.

I have thus detailed the most important part of the services which I performed in conjunction with the Union Defence Committee, from the 23d of April to the 1st of May, inclusive, when, late in the evening of the latter day, I received a communication from Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, through his Assistant-Adjutant-General, E. D. TOWNSEND, in which he recommended that I should "return to Troy, to conduct the ordinary routine duties of my Department, and for the recovery of my health, known to be feeble," when at the same time my health was perfect, as it has been ever since. No sick or feeble person could have performed the services demanded by the universal uprising of the people of the Free States, north of the border States, in consequence of the threatened danger of the National Capital, by rebels from Virginia and Maryland.

The loss of the Capital would have led to the breaking up permanently of the Union, and to the immediate and willing recognition of the Southern Confederacy by every European Power. It was this that caused an excitement that could not be restrained. The people rose in their majesty, determined, no matter what might be the sacrifice, to save the Capital, and with it the Union. Believing, what every person believed, that the Capital was in danger, and without being able to communicate with the authorities at Washington, I assumed the responsibility of carrying out, not only the views and wishes of the Union Defence Committee, but those of the whole people of the North, which embraced no less the National Capital than the whole Union.

On the 7th of May, after I had left New-York for my head-quarters, as required by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, I received from the Secretary of War the following letter—not, however, in reply to any letter from myself:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 8, 1861.

To Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool, Troy, N. Y.:

MY DEAR SIR: Appreciating, as I do, your long, able and faithful services and loyalty to the cause of the country, I write merely to request that no requisition for troops or orders for their removal be hereafter issued without first communicating with this Department.

You will, my dear Sir, not consider this as any reflection on anything you may have heretofore done, but merely to avoid any conflict of orders, or confusion of arrangements, and that the Department may at all times know the number of troops called out, and how they may be made available at the shortest notice, without interfering with any previous orders.

With sentiments of the highest personal regard and the strongest appreciation of your valor and patriotism,

I have the honor to be very truly yours,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

This letter I acknowledged in the following words:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, TROY, N. Y., May 9, 1861.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

MY DEAR SIR: Be pleased to accept my grateful acknowledgments for your communication of the 6th inst. It is especially gratifying that my conduct hitherto in relation to the affairs of the Union meets your high approbation.

Although I am aware that with the press of business you have little time to read letters, yet, as my conduct in connection with the Union Defence Committee of the citizens of New-York may not be properly understood or appreciated by all in authority at Washington, I avail myself of this occasion to present you with a condensed history of the part I performed in the forwarding of troops and supplies for the protection and defece of Washington, which at the time was reported to be in imminent peril.

To which I added a history of my action with the Union Defence Committee, as represented in this communication, with the omission of ordering Col. ELLWORTH's Regiment to embark and a few others of no importance, and concluded my letter as follows, viz.:

It is reported in New-York that I was engaged in making contracts for supplies of various kinds to further the objects of the Union Defence Committee, and that the reports have reached Washington. It is due to myself to say that I made no contracts of any kind whatever for the Committee, or in behalf of the Government. At the request of the Committee, however, I signed two charter parties for the ships. I understood the Committee paid the expenses out of the City funds.

To this letter I received from the Secretary of War the following reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 7, 1861.

Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool, Troy, M. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ult., and I beg you to believe that nothing but the desire to give it that careful consideration, which I found myself unable to do at an earlier moment, has delayed my acknowledgment of its receipt.

You state that it is reported in New-York that you were engaged in making contracts for supplies of various kinds, to further the objects of the Union Defence Committee, and that these reports have reached Washington, and you explain the extent of your participation in the proceedings of that Committee in regard to the contracts. This, I beg to assure you, was unnecessary on your part. No such rumors or reports have reached this Department, and if they had, they would have received no consideration unfavorable to your character. Your own high personal character, as well as your patriotic devotion to the country and long tried service in its defence, afford a sufficient shield to protect you against all reports and vague rumors.

After giving a condensed history of the part you performed in the forwarding of troops and supplies for the protection and defence of Washington, and which, as you state, were performed without orders from any quarter, you say you reported what you had done, and were doing, to Gen. SCOTT, without obtaining any reply, and that you remained ignorant of the wishes of the authorities until you received a communication from the General-in-Chief directing you to repair to Head-quarters at Troy. You express an anxiety to learn whether the part you performed met the approbation of the General-in-Chief of the War Department; and though you do not expressly say that the letter of the General-in-Chief leaves you in doubt on the subject, your letter justifies this inference, and I therefore deem it but due to you to say that this Department has no disposition to find fault with or make complaint of your conduct in the emergency to which your letter refers. On the contrary, it believes that you were prompted by patriotic motives, and that you did nothing but what you, at the time, were fully persuaded was necessary and under circumstances proper. The order of the General-in Chief could, therefore, not have been intended to reflect upon your conduct while acting in conjunction with the Union Defence Committee in the City of New-York, though a self-constituted but patriotic body.

In answering you thus frankly, in order to put your mind at rest as to the views of this Department, it is due to it, as well as to you, that I should add, in the same spirit, that you were ordered to return to your head-quarters at Troy, because the issuing of orders by you, on the application of the various Governors, for arms, ammunition, &c., without consultation, a detailed account of which you gave in your letter, seriously embarrassed the prompt and proper administration of this Department, and could not be permitted to be continued without a disregard of law, as well as the disarrangement of its operations. This alone was sufficient to order your return to head-quarters, although the War Department had no disposition to find fault with your motives, unauthorized as were your acts, feeling assured that it was the result of patriotic motives. It was itself, in its ordinary course of official business, attending to the same matters through its properly authorized officers, and you, General, so experienced an officer as you are, must admit, on reflection, that it could not permit a continuance of operations so conflicting with its own, however pure and patriotic might be the motives which induced them.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

The concluding paragraph of this letter, I must confess, surprises me. Indeed, I find myself unable to reconcile what is there said with the letter of the 6th of May. In that letter Secretary CAMERON declares he appreciates my zeal, long, able, faithful and loyal services to the country, with the assurance that in saying what he did he intended no reflection on anything that I had heretofore done. In the letter of the 7th of June the Secretary says that I was ordered to return to my head-quarters at Troy because the issuing of orders by me, on the application of the various Governors for arms, ammunition, &c., without consultation—a detailed account of which I gave him in my letter—seriously embarrassed the prompt and proper administration of his department, and could not be permitted to be continued without a disregard of law, as well as the disarrangement of its operations. "This alone was sufficent to order your return to head-quarters." He, however, believes I was prompted by patriotic motives, and that I did nothing but what I, at the time, was fully persuaded was necessary, and, under the circumstances, proper. The Secretary, whilst penning the causes which sent me to Head-quarters, must have overlooked the fact that, at the time I was issuing orders to supply the various Governors with arms and ammunition, no communication could be had with the authorities at Washington, and therefore he could not be consulted. Nevertheless, I made efforts to consult him, by reporting what I was doing to Lieutenant-General SCOTT, at the same time writing to him, anxious to know the wishes and desires of the Administration. I sent a special messenger to Washington, who returned without obtaining any information on the subject. But the Secretary says I seriously embarrassed the prompt and proper administration of its operations, and that it was itself, in its ordinary course of business, attending to the same matters, through its properly authorized officers. How could this be, when all communications between Washington and the Northern States were prevented by the rebels in Baltimore? If, however, arrangements were made in relation to the movement of troops, or of arming the militia, with reference to future operations in the field, or the protection of Washington, as indicated by the Secretary, I, as commander of the Eastern Department, next in rank to Lieutenant General Scott, ought to have been notified of the fact. This would have been no less in accordance with the usual practice than it was due to the high character so frankly awarded to me in several communications of the Secretary. Again, my experiance in organizing and preparing volunteers for the field would of itself have been sufficient to have designed me for the services which the perilous state of the captal seemed to demand. I, however, received no orders in the case. "To hurry troops to Washington" was not sent to me, but, as it would appear, to the Union Defence Committee of New York, and the Governors of States. The emergency demanded prompt action. It was called for by the Free States of the North, from apprehension that not only the National Capital, but the Union, was in danger of a total dissolution. The services which I performed were in accordance with the wishes and desires of the people of the States North of the Border States, and approved and urged by Vice-President HAMLIN, Gov. MORGAN, Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio; Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan; Senator FOOT, of Vermont; Senator BAKER, of Oregon; to which I might add all the Governors of the Northern Free States. The requisitions on me of the various Governors were in consequence of not being able to communicate with the authorities at Washington. If I had failed or hesitated to perform what the whole country required, I would have been denounced for wanting in zeal and firmness, if not as an enemy to the country.

I received no instructions from the Secretary of War, and I heard of none, except in the dispatch of THURLOW WEED, dated the 21st of April, and what will be found in this letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 21, 1861.

Alexander Cummings, Esq.:

This Department needs at this moment an intelligent, experienced and energetic man, in whom it can rely, to assist in pushing forward troops, munitions and supplies. You are acquainted with the internal arrangements and connections of the railroads in Pennsylvania, over which for the present they will have to come; and while I am aware that your private affairs may demand your time, I am sure your patriotism will induce you to aid me even at loss to yourself.

With this view, I will thank you, in consultation with the officers of the Army and Navy, to assist in getting vessels, arranging with the railroad companies for the accommodation of the troops as fast as they are ready to march to their destination, and also to assist them in making purchases or other arrangements, and to communicate, at the earliest moment, any information of service to this Department. Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

The above letter was indorsed by me as follows:

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS will confer with Col. TOMPKINS and Major EATON, who will give such instructions as will enable him to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of War. He will also confer with the Union Defence Committee, who will employ him in the capacity and in the discharge of the duties indicated in the instructions of the Secretary of War.

By examination of Secretary CAMERON's letter to ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, Esq., it will be perceived that a civilian was charged with the execution of duties that properly belonged to the staff officers stationed in the City of New-York, viz.: Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Major EATON, Commissary of Subsistence, and Major THORNTON, of Ordnance; all capable, efficient and prompt in the discharge of every duty required of them, and under my orders performed the duties assigned to Mr. CUMMINGS. The railroads to Washington could not be used for the transportation of troops or supplies, owing to the destruction of bridges, &c., by rebels from Baltimore. Hence they were sent by the way of the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay. I ordered Col. TOMPKINS to send two vessels to ply between Perryville and Annapolis for the purpose of transporting troops and supplies to the latter place as soon as it could be done with safety. Arrangements accordingly were made with the railroad companies, and Gen. PATTERSON sent troops to Perryville to guard that place. Therefore, as it appears to me, I in no-wise interfered with any arrangements made by Secretary CAMERON with Mr. CUMMINGS. On the contrary, I think that all he expected of the latter gentleman was more than he anticipated by the measures adopted under my orders. Why should Mr. CUMMINGS be employed when we had staff officers to perform the duties required of him?

In thus presenting my views in regard to my conduct whilst in connection with the Union Defence Committee, and in relation to the orders of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT and Secretary CAMERON, I would not be understood to complain of being sent to my head-quarters at Troy, or of not being ordered into the field to battle against the traitors of the Union. The President having the power, has, of course, the right, to judge of the fitness of officers for command, whether for the field or any other military position. But I think I have just cause to complain of being placed in the position I find myself, and for no other reason than I made efforts and furnished means to save the National Capital. In ordering arms and ammunition to be issued to various Governors I did no more, and for the same reasons, than the President has done. It was a necessity demanded by the whole people of the North, arising from the perilous state of the country—all communication with Washington being closed.

Therefore, is it just that I should be confined at my head-quarters, when the Union Defence Committee, with whom I was associated, and who approbated my conduct in the most exalted terms, received more than the thanks of the Administration, without any allusion to myself, for the forces that arrived so opportunly at the Capital; that civilians should be appointed to take rank over me in the Army, and that I should be refused a command, although named for one, as I am infomed, by Lieutenant-General SCOTT?

To say the least of it, it is singular treatment to him who was one of the first to sound the tocsin of alarm and arouse the people North of the Border States to the dangers which menaced them from the South, and attested in hundreds of responses to my published letters with the declaration that the people were ready, and would furnish any number of men and any amount of money to preserve the Union. When the President elect was threatened by Virginians that he should not be inaugurated at Washington, the preservation of the Union being a paramount object with me, I tendered my services, to the extent of my power and ability, to assist in placing him, legally and constitutionally, in the Presidential chair; and I was at Washington for that purpose on the 4th of March.

In conclusion, permit me to ask, is such loyalty and devotion to country to be spurned by this Administration? I feel assured that the people of the North will not sanctiog such conduct, nor will they ever abandon their best and devoted friend.

Your friend, JOHN E. WOOL.

LOAN FROM THE BOSTON BANKS.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 25.

The circular from Secretary CHASE, asking a loan of $5,000,000 from the Boston Banks for sixty days, at six per cent. interest, is being readily responded to. Yesterday several of the banks subscribed from $100,000 to $250,000 each, while the others concur, but have to refer the matter to their Boards of Directors.

THE WOMEN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.

ROOM NO. 25, FIRST HALL, COOPER UNION.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1861.

All articles for the use of our sick and wounded if sent to the above address, will be forwarded directly to the Sanitary Commission at Washington, and distributed through them.

Hospital clothing, which is not supplied by the Government, is wanted *immediately*.

The shirts should be made of two breadths of unbleached muslin, 1¼ yards long, one yard wide, open one-half yard at the bottom; length of sleeve, three-quarters of a yard; length of arm-hole, twelve inches; length of collar, twenty inches; length of slit in front, one yard—a piece four inches wide lapping under—fastened with four tapes.

Short bed-gowns, made like long, only one yard long and open in front.

Loose cotton drawers, 1¼ yards long, with breadth of one yard wide unbleached muslin in each leg, with a hem and drawing-string around the waist and the bottom of each leg; length from waist to crotch on the back, 12 inches, and in the front, 11 inches, with three buttons and button-holes.

Fine groceries, wine and spirits are much needed, also sheets and pillow-cases.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., President.
H. W. BELLOWS, Pres. Sanitary Com.
W. H. DRAPER, M. D.,
Mrs. R. M. BLATCHFORD,
Mrs. G. L. SCHUYLER,
Miss COLLINS,
Members Executive Committee.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE THIRD VERMONT REGIMENT.

MORE YANKEE SCHOOL TEACHERS GOING SOUTH.

This regiment, which has been encamped at St. Johnsbury, Vt., during the last six weeks, arrived in Jersey City, *en route* for the seat of war, yesterday morning. The members are from different parts of the State, but more particularly the northern part, east of the Green Mountains. The regiment numbers some nine hundred men, including a brass band of twenty-four pieces, which is under the direction of D. H. ADAMS, of Burlington. All the members of the regiment are young men, averaging not over 24 years of age; they are an athletic, brawny looking set of fellows, consisting of farmers, lumbermen, machinists, mechanics, professional men, and about 200 school-teachers. The baggage train consists of 17 wagons, a band-wagon and ambulances; each of which is drawn by four horses. The horses and wagons did not come on with the regiment. Yesterday the horses left St. Johnsbury by railroad; at Concord, N.H., it was the intention to stop and take on board the wagons and further them to Baltimore, where they will be delivered to the regiment. The regiment left St. Johnsbury on the 24th, and came *via* Springfield and Hartford, to New-Haven, where the steamer *Elm City* was chartered to convey them to Jersey City, where they took a special train for Baltimore. Along the whole *route* the residents of the various towns where the train stopped at, came to the stations and cheered them, in fact the whole journey was a complete ovation; the citizens sent into the cars all sorts of refreshments to regale the men. Just before the train started the band would strike up some national air as a parting salute. The whole of the men are armed with the Enfield rifle, and the regiment is well furnished with all necessary equipments for the camp. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Colonel, Wm. F. Smith; Lieut.-Colonel, Breed N. Hyde; Major, N. W. Cochran; Adjutant, Asa P. Blunt; Quartermaster, Redfield Proctor; Surgeon, Henry James; Assistant Surgeon, David M. Goodwin; Sergeant-Major, Leo Hyde; Quartermaster-Sergeant, John W. Ramsay; Commissary-Sergeant, H. H. Matthews; Hospital Steward, Wm. L. Jackson; Drum-Major, Seymour O. Cook; Musical Leader, Henry N. Crossman; Chaplain, Moses P. Parnelle. Company A, Springfield—Captain, W. G. Veasey; First Lieutenant, Frederick Crane; Second Lieutenant, W. W. Floyd. Company B, Coventry—Captain, A. E. West; First Lieutenant, Enoch H. Bartlett; Second Lieutenant, John H. Coburn. Company C, Wells River—Captain, D. T. Corbin; First Lieutenant, D. C. Haviland; Second Lieutenant, Edwin W. Noyes. Company D, Charleston—Captain, F. G. Harrington; First Lieutenant, D. G. Henneson; Second Lieutenant, Charles Bishop. Company E, Johnson—Captain, A. J. Blanchard; First Lieutenant, Robert D. Whittemore; Second Lieutenant, Burr J. Austin. Company F, Hartford—Captain, Thomas O. Leaven; First Lieutenant, Samuel E. Pingrey; Second Lieutenant, Edward A. Chandler. Company G, St. Johnsbury—Captain, Lorenzo Allen; First Lieutenant, John H. Hutchinson; Second Lieutenant, Moses F. Brown. Company H, St. Alban's—Captain, Thomas F. House; First Lieutenant, Waterman F. Corey; Second Lieutenant, Romee H. Start. Company I, Guildhall—Captain, Thomas Nelson; First Lieutenant, James Powers; Second Lieutenant, Alexander M. Beattie. Company K, Calais—Captain, Elon O. Hammond; First Lieutenant, Amasa T. Smith; Second Lieutenant, Alonzo E. Pierce.

Amusements.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM.—Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, a gentleman who is well known as one of our best lecturers, and in a branch almost exclusively his own, has arrived, it will be perceived, at the dignity of an establishment of his own. The Lyceum has flashed upon our firmament like the war comet, but is better known. In its lugubrious moments it is called Hope Chapel, and as such has long been the prey of lecturers. Mr. DE CORDOVA in re-christening the place has in a way protested against its antecedents. Dullness, we may be sure, will be banished from its precincts whilst he is there, and excitement, if not fun, reign in its place. For although Mr. DE CORDOVA is famous for humor, he possesses the twin brother of that faculty, pathos, and can turn from the ludicrous side of the Prince's visit to the earnest one of the Great Rebellion, without laying aside a particle of his natural ability.

The entertainment provided for the opening of the Lyceum was a new historical poem treating of the various events of the war, and illustrated in a novel way by a series of dissolving views. The latter are twenty-three in number, and represent the principal events of the struggle now in progress, and also the personages who have figured in them. The poem furnishes a pleasing and heroic frame to the pictures, and prepares the mind in the most agreeable way for their contemplation. During its delivery, Mr. DE CORDOVA was frequently applauded to the skies, a token of appreciation justly due to the extremely effective and picturesque way in which he has handled topics that in any other dressing would savor of the newspapers. As a brilliant chronicle of the times, we commend this entertainment. It is one of the few things that can be enjoyed equally by the young and the old.

WINTER GARDEN.—A timely addition to the threadbare *repertoire* of the FLORENCES was made on Monday evening in the shape of a patriotic drama called the "Patriot's Dream." The production, we are informed, is not altogether fresh, having been played at another theatre. It has been adapted, however, to the artists now at the Winter Garden, and is not worse than the pieces they usually play. Several very effective *tableaux* have been prepared, and insured the success of the drama. Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE were excellent.

The Turf.

TROTTING MATCH BETWEEN FLORA TEMPLE, IN HARNESS, AND ETHAN ALLEN AND MATE TO WAGON.

Yesterday a trotting match took place on Fashion Course, Long Island, between b. m. *Flora Temple*, in harness, and b. s. *Ethan Allen* and mate, to wagon, for $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5. *Ethan Allen* won the first heat; *Flora Temple* the second and race, owing to *Ethan* and mate running away with their driver, S. McLAUGHLIN. They ran, two miles, before he could pull them up. *Flora* trotted this heat in 2:20¾, being the quickest time ever made on Long Island. Over ten thousand spectators were present, the largest number known on a Long Island race-course for some years.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 25—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Capt. Haworth, A. Perrie and lady, Miss Kate Donnell, Mr. Adams and lady, Mr. O'Connor, W. Wolley, Mr. Foconia, F. Burgess, Rev. Thos. Keating, H. O. Irnes, Mr. Wright, Mrs. Wright, A. Rawlings, S. G. Dodsworth, F. Hore, R. Hore, Mrs. and Miss Knowles, Mrs. and Miss Egan, Mrs. Buckley, Master Buckley, Miss M. A. Buckley, F. D. Huttlestone, Mr. Saadberg, E. Coleman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 50 | Sun sets.... 7 22 | Moon rises... 9 23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 22 | Gov. Island.11 11 | Hell Gate....12 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 25.

Cleared.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Washington.

Barks Teti, (Ital.,) Cacace, Queenstown, F. Berthoud; Ella, Howes, Marseilles.

Brigs E. A. Reed, Crane, Barbados, Metcalf & Duncan; Persia, (Br.,) Smith, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolff; Joseph Hume, (Br.,) Kenafly, Cork, Daniel Stone; Liberatus, Anderson, Bristol, Holmboe & Co.; Uranus, Fickett, Gibraltar; Chicopee, Tinkham, Barcelona; Cordelia, Griffin, Halifax, J. Leycraft.

Schooners J. L. Bowman, Davis, Elizabethport, Meetcalf & Duncan; E. J. Talbot, Amsbury, Harbor Grace, N. G., D. R. De Wolff; G. A. Hayden, Smith, Bristol, L. Kenny; L. A. Orcutt, Sweetland, Bowdenham, Metcalf & Duncan.

Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Bristol.

Arrived.

U. S. Revenue cutter Crawford, from a cruise.

U. S. steam transport Vanderbilt, Lefevre, Fort Pickens July 16, and Tortugas 20th. Arrived at Sandy Hook at 11 P. M. of the 24th.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br. screw,) McGuigan, Liverpool July 10, and Queenstown 11th, at 4:30 P. M., with mdse. and 120 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Arrived off the Battery at 4 A. M. July 16, passed ships Australia and Neptune going into Liverpool; 11th, passed steamship City of Baltimore, bound E.; 12th, passed a large steamer bound E., supposed to be the Africa; 19th, passed several large icebergs; July 22, lat. 42 41, lon. 62 8, at 5:30 P. M., passed ship James Foster, Jr., Young, from Liverpool June 19, bound to New-York. July 24, lat. 40 34, lon. 71 8, exchanged signals with ship Persia.

Steamer Raritan, Glover, Taunton, with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Willing, Claypool, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Revenue, Luce, Havre June 12, in ballast to Bowland & Frothingham. The first six days had easterly winds to lon. 20; since had a succession of head winds and calms. June 29, saw a whale-ship showing a red burgee signal with a cross in it.

Ship Victory, Ainsworth, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. and 121 passengers to David Ogden. June 26, lat. 44 50, lon. 33 30, spoke bark Friendship, of Liverpool. The Captain had died.

Ship Trumbull, Collum, Liverpool June 16, with coal to Ralph Post. June 29, lat. 43 12, lon. 35 36, spoke whaling bark Tropic Bird, of New-Bedford, with 750 bbls.—all well. Crossed the Banks in lat. 44; saw no ice.

Ship London, Hurlbut, London and the Isle of Wight June 17, with mdse and 60 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Lat. 43, lon. 48, passed two icebergs; 15th inst., passed ship Thomas Watson, bound east, showing a secession flag.

Ship Thornton, Collins, Liverpool June 21, with mdse. and 114 passengers to Williams & Guion. Has experienced light airs from west, and calms the entire passage.

Ship Shepherd Knapp, Martin, Liverpool June 14, with coal, salt and tin to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Has had light winds and calms with much fog; has been 19 days west of the Banks.

Ship Java, Daggett, Glasgow June 15, and Greenock 16th, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Has had light winds and fog. From lat. 54, lon. 50, to the northern edge of the Grand Banks, passed 200 miles of ice.

Ship Tornado, (L. of Liverpool,) Morison, Liverpool via Halifax 11 ds., in ballast to W. Lidderdale. Has had a great deal of fog, with light westerly winds and calms.

Ship Admiral, Bliffins, Havre June 12, with mdse. and 60 passengers to S. M. Fox & Bro.

Ship G. B. Lamar, Bradley, London and Gravesend June 14, to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Speedwell, (of Boston,) Eldridge, Monaco June 6; passed the Rock June 20, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. June 20, Capt. Enoch Howes died in a fit in lat. 36 39, lon. 40 31.

Bark Michele Galatola, (Ital.,) Mancino, Bristol 43 ds. in ballast to master. On the Banks saw a large iceberg.

Brig Sea Foam, (of New-Bedford,) Briggs, Palermo and 45 ds. from the Rock, with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps.

Brig Caledonian, (Br.,) Jones, Hillsboro, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Walter Hopkins.

Brig Beatrice, (of Harrington,) Drisko, Lingan, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to Post & Small.

Brig Lydia Stover, Getchell, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. D. Fantazzi, (of Eastport,) Arroyo, P. R., July 10, with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onatavia. July 18, lat. 32 18, lon. 68 58, fell in with schr. Bowditch, of Castine, full of water and dismasted; took off the Captain, the rest having been lost.

Schr. Nuevo Ex, (Span.,) Lanette, St. Domingo City 16 ds., with lignum-vitae, honey, &c., to Gimbrenal & Escoriazo.

Schr. Aldebarran, (of Brookhaven,) Hand, Oporto [illegible] ds., in ballast to Baker & Dayton.

Schr. Sarah McDonald, Kelley, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. Galena, Thaire, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber for Hackensack.

Schr. Cornelia, Mackey, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Miscellaneous.

PORT LEWIS, Mauritius, June 5.—Ship Harvest (previously reported) was found impossible to repair, and she was sold on the 17th ult. The hull and spars brought $1,000; sails, rigging and outfit, from $5,000 to $6,000; the oil was shipped to London. The only American vessels now in port are ship Hydra, of and from Boston, discharging; ship Kineo, of Bath, from Callao; ship Zephyr, of New-London; bark Brewster, of Mystic. The ship Ocean Eagle sailed on the 8th.—By letter to Ellwod Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.

LOSS OF SCHOONER BOWDITCH.—Capt. Perkins, of schr. Bowditch, of Castine, hence for St. Ann's Bay, Jam., states that he sailed from this port on the 2d of July, for Jamaica, and that on the 10th, in a tremendous hurricane, was boarded by a sea, which carried away both masts, and washed all hands overboard. He succeeded in getting on board by the main boom, and remained on the wreck 8 days without food or water, until rescued by Capt. Wooster, of the schooner Fantuazzi, from Arroyo, P. R., for this port.

Spoken, &c.

Alexander McNiel—bark, from Havre, for New-York, July 3, lat. 43 40, lon. 43.

C. Matthews—schr., of Searsport, for Martinique, 5 ds. out, July 23, lat. 39, lon. 64 66.

E. F. Gabain—ship, from New-Orleans, for Bremen, July 5, was seen lat. 41, lon. 42 55.

Herman—Brem. ship, exchanged signals with, July 4, lat. 43 35, lon. 43 01.

John—bark, was seen, July 21, lat. 40 38, lon. 66 08.

John Wells—whale bark, of and from New-Bedford, July 9, lat. 40, lon. 45 40.

Louisa Kilham—bark, July 18, lat. 42 08, lon. 62 35.

Tonawanda—ship, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, July 8, was seen, lat. 43 22, lon. 45 11.

Union—bark, of Boston, bound east, July 12, lat. 41, lon. 56.

Zidon—bark, bound E., July 20, lat. 41 20, lon. 66 30.

Foreign Ports.

TURKS ISLAND, W. I., July 13.—Cld. July 8, brig Delhi, Darnaby, Philadelphia; schr. Mississippi, Wyatt, Holmes Hole; 9th, bark Azalia, Davis, New-York; 10th, bark Lamplighter, Thompson, New-York; 11th, Br. brig Arabella, Newcomb, Boston; 12th, schr. Charmer, Cheney, Newburyport; 13th, schr. N. W. Fry, Philadelphia. These vessels took 45,000 bushels salt. Brig Lizzie Treat, Colson, master, from Calais for Ryara, Cuba, passed through here on the 9th inst.

MILITARY.

$100 BOUNTY WHEN TERM OF ENLISTMENT EXPIRES.

PAY COMMENCES IMMEDIATELY.

Able-bodied men, not over 40 years old, will still be received in Company K, Capt. Peck, of the First Regiment Long Island Volunteers. This Company is already mustered into the United States service, and at Fort Schuyler. Apply to Mr. GORMAN, clerk of the *Major Anderson*, foot of Peck-slip, at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. daily, or to Capt. PECK, at the Fort.

UNION LIFE GUARD—COL. JULIAN ALLEN—Head-quarters, No. 130 Water-st., New-York. Parties having companies ready can be taken into this regiment, which was accepted by the Secretary of War on the 20th inst., and ordered to be mustered in. They will be armed, equipped and quartered immediately. Each officer furnishing 82 men, rank and file, will be entitled to a Captaincy; furnishing 50 men, to a first lieutenancy; 30 men, to a second lieutenancy. For particulars, call or address immediately at Head-quarters, as above. None but effective men will be received.

A CHAPLAIN WAITING.—A CLERGYMAN of the M. E. Church, of good report—a man of piety, talent and usefulness—a pastor for 20 years, and now the pastor of a large church, with vouchers in any quantity, wishes a Chaplain's post in the Army, that he may serve his country and his countrymen in this our day of trial—this is his only motive, as he is no ecclesiastical adventurer, nor a drug in the clerical market. Parties interested may address G. C. BARTLETT, Beverly, N. J.

THE MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE OF the Thirteenth Regiment, also of the Home Guard of Brooklyn, are requested to meet at the Armory, at 1 o'clock, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, in fatigue uniform, to receive the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Brooklyn. By order of

WM. EVERDELL, JR., Major.

J. H. ACKERMAN, Adjutant.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

THE MEMBERS OF RESERVE GUARD. Company G, Twelfth Regiment, are requested to meet at the Armory, No. 594 Broadway, this Friday evening, at 7¾ o'clock, without fail. Punctual attendance is expected. By order, A. R. SCOFIELD, Captain.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

LIEUTENANT WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN who will advance some funds towards recruiting a few men to fill up a company attached to a regiment now forming in this City can secure the lieutenancy of the same by applying at room No. 7, Wood's building, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

WANTED—FORTY RECRUITS TO JOIN COMPANY D, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., now in the service of the Government, for the war. Apply to Company D. Drill rooms corner 13th-st., and University-place.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

PROGRAMME OF THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE COL. WM. D. KENNEDY.

Military escort under the direction of Brig.-Gen. Hall, consisting of the Eleventh Regiment.
Col. Fried and Staff of the Fifty-fifth Regiment.
Hearse.
Pall-bearers.
Clergy and Physicians.
Family of Deceased.
His Honor the Mayor, Committee of Arrangements, the Common Council of the City of New-York, in carriages.
Board of Supervisors.
Heads of Departments.
Tammany Society.
Masonic and Odd-Fellows Societies.
Democratic Republican General Committee of Tammany Hall.
Citizens generally.

The Heads of Departments are requested to close their offices at 12 M., on the day of the funeral.

The cortege will move from the Church of the Memorial (Hammond-st. and Waverley-place,) thence to 7th-av. to 14th-st., through 14th-st. to Broadway, through Broadway to Grand-st., thence to the ferry.

By order of the Committee.

Aldermen.	*Councilmen.*
ANDRE FREMONT,	ALEX. BRANDON,
CHAS. J. CHIPP,	WM. ORTON,
G. M. PLATT,	JOHN HOGAN,
F. I. A. BOOLE,	ABRAHAM LENT,
TERRANCE FARLEY,	GEO. A. BARNEY.

ANDRE FREMONT, Chairman

GEO. A. BARNEY, Secretary.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in good style; understands meats, poultry, baking, game and fancy dishes; wages $7; City or country. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer and vegetable gardener, by one who understands farming in all its branches. Call or address [illegible] D., for two days, at No. 366 Hudson-st.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 25.

Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, was complimented with a serenade to-night by one of the regimental bands from that State, and in reply, addressed the large enthusiastic crowd that assembled. Although, he said, our forces were checked, not defeated, at the late battle, they will soon be prepared for a renewal of the fight in defence of all that is dear to American freemen—the preservation of Constitutional Liberty. We have now here a young soldier of the West, (Gen. McClellan,) under whose lead our Army cannot fail of victory. [This allusion elicited vociferous cheers.] Till now it was supposed that the rebellion would soon be suppressed, but facts show a more extended effort is necessary for the restoration of peace. The slogan is sounding throughout the North and West, and stout hearts are burning to enter into the service of the country. The war must be vigorously prosecuted, and the end cannot fail to give us victory. We had to-day obtained from the Government authority to send five additional regiments into the field, and they would be here within four weeks. He retired, amid cheers from the delighted multitude.

Senator Chandler and Representative Kellogg, of Michigan, and Representative Van Wyck, of New-York, also delivered brief and patriotic addresses.

A personal visit to Arlington House to-day failed to obtain an additional list of killed and wounded. Only a few regiments have made out their reports, some of the Adjutants probably feeling still disposed to await the coming of stragglers, before killing or wounding them.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, July 25.

The First Minnesota Regiment, Col. Gorman, attached to Col. Heintzelman's division, sufferred as follows: killed, 69; wounded, 97; missing, 57. Company I had 22 killed.

James Godfrey was accidentally killed at Fort Ellsworth this morning by private Miller. Both belonged to Company A, New-York Twenty-Sixth Regiment.

REBEL LOSSES AT THE BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, July 25.

Private information to gentlemen in this city, from Nashville, say that Jeff. Davis admits, in his report to the Congress of the Confederate States, the loss in killed and wounded to be 3,000.

The same dispatch states that Col. Wade Hampton's South Carolina Legion was entirely cut up.

REPORTS FROM THE VIRGINIA PAPERS.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 25.

Richmond dates are received of the 22d, and Nashville of the 24th. The former give no particulars of the battle of the 21st, and the latter only meagre dispatches, most of which has been telegraphed.

Of the retreat of the Confederate forces from Fairfax Court-house and Centreville to Bull's Run, and the fight of the 18th, the Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday, says: "The retreat from these places were in accordance with orders, Bull's Run being selected as the battle-ground. Our troops, after firing several hundred rounds, withdrew in order, before advancing on the foe, and fell back on Bull's Run. Here retiring, the forces were met by the Eleventh, Seventeenth and First Virginia Regiments and waited, expecting to fight at daybreak. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the main body of the foe advanced to within half a mile of Bull's Run and made several attempts to advance, each time being repulsed with great slaughter. The retreat had every appearance of signal route, they leaving their dead and wounded behind and losing 6 pieces of artillery. Two Virginia regiments pursued some distance, capturing a number of prisoners.

The enemy, in their several advances, behaved at first with great spirit, quickly rallying and closing up their routed columns, but finally broke and gave way under the murderous execution of our musketry and artillery.

On Wednesday afternoon, dispatches were sent to Gen. C. Johnston, to repair, with a portion of his command, to reinforce Gen. Beauregard. The enemy, as they advanced, displayed accustomed Vandalism, by burning and destroying villages. Fairfax Court-house, Germantown and Centreville were reduced to ashes, men and women fleeing in every direction.

The battle extended along Bull's Run to a distance of a mile, and within that space there were left 986 dead and wounded, our loss being 137 in killed, wounded and missing; the missing since returned reduce this to 60. The number of the enemy engaged is variously estimated at between 5,000 and 10,000, while our force little exceeded 3,500."

The Richmond *Whig* calls the fight a skirmish of first rate proportions. We hear that the Provost Marshal reports having buried 983 of the enemy. Our infantry made a bayonet charge on the enemy, which swept all before it.

Among the unreported officers killed are George Mure, of the New-Orleans Artilery; Majors Harrison, Kirby, Smith, of Florida, and Col. Johnston, of South Carolina.

LATER FROM PENSACOLA.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 25.

The latest Pensacola dates report the capture of a small sloop by the fleet, and the arrival on the 19th of the *Macedonian*.

The schooner *Vigilance*, charged with furnishing the blockading squadron with provisions, was seized at Bay St. Louis on the 20th, and a guard put aboard.

The blockading squadron at the mouth of the Mississippi was reinforced on the 20th, by the arrival of five war vessels. The force now consists of the *Brooklyn*, *Powhatan*, *Colorado*, and four smaller vessels.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, July 25.

In the Convention, this morning, Mr. Broadhead, from the Committee of Seven, presented the report of the Committee. The report alludes at length to the present unparaleled condition of things, the reckless course of the recent Government, and flight of the Governor and other State officers from the Capital. It declares the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State vacant, and provides that their vacancies shall be filled by the Convention, the officers so appointed to hold their positions till August, 1862, at which time it provides for a special election by the people. It repeals the ninth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and provides that the Supreme Court of the State shall consist of seven members; and that four members, in addition to the three now comprising the Court, shall be appointed by the Governor chosen by this Convention to hold office till 1862, when the people will decide whether the change shall be permanent. It abolishes the State Legislature, and ordains that in case before the 1st of August, 1862, the Governor chosen by this Convention shall consider that the public exigencies demand, he shall order a special election for members of the State Legislature. It recommends the passage of an ordinance repealing the following bills, passed by the Legislature, in secret session, in May last: The military fund bill, the bill to suspend the distribution of the school fund, and the bill for cultivating friendly relations with the Indian tribes. It repeals the bill authorizing the appointment of one major of the Missouri Militia, and revives the militia law of 1859.

A resolution was passed that a Committee of seven be appointed by the President to prepare an address to the people of the State of Missouri.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST, SIXTY-NINTH AND EIGHTH NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 25.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment left Washington at 1 o'clock. They passed the Eighth and Seventy-first at Havre de Grace about 5 o'clock. The Eighth and Seventy-first will arrive at New-York at about noon to-morrow. The Sixty-ninth will arrive at New-York about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Great delay is occasioned by a number of troops passing to and from Washington. The Twenty-eighth Regiment left at 2:30 from Washington. All the troops are in special trains, and no definite time can be named for their arrival at New-York. Lieut.-Col. Nugent, of the Sixty-ninth is now here, having preceded his regiment. The regiment is under command of Capt. James Kelly.

LETTER FROM GEN. WOOL.

Why his Duties were Transferred to Civilians in the Confidence of the Secretary at War, and Why he is Not in Service.

HEAD-QUARTERS, TROY, N. Y., July 24, 1861.

To the Union Defence Committee, New-York:

Hon. S. Draper, Vice-Chairman: I herewith present you with a statement of the doings of your Committee, and the part I performed in connection, which led to my being placed in my present position. I hope that you will give it an attentive perusal.

The causes may be found in the following condensed history of the services I rendered in the execution of important and responsible duties, assumed on my part at a moment of great peril to the country, and when the Federal capital was in imminent danger of being taken possession of by rebels from Virginia and Maryland.

You will recollect the attack upon a Massachusetts regiment passing through Baltimore, which resulted in destroying several long bridges between Baltimore and Philadelphia, of divers railroad tracks, and cutting the telegraph wires leading from Washington to the North, prevented, for six days, any communication with the latter city and the Northern States. It was under these circumstances I visited Gov. Morgan. I found him in a state of alarm for the safety of the capital, which he was apprehensive would be taken possession of by the Secessionists. While with him he received a telegraphic dispatch to hurry troops with all possible haste to Washington. He also received a dispatch tendering the services of Col. Ellsworth's Regiment, with a request to accept of it, which he complied with at my earnest recommendation, when I gave orders to Col. Tompkins, United States Quartermaster at New-York, to furnish transportation, and Maj. Eaton, Commissary of Subsistence, thirty days' rations to each soldier, for as many regiments as might be ordered by the Governor to Washington. I ordered that number of rations, because the troops could only reach Washington by either the Potomac or Chesapeake Bay.

Gov. Morgan left the same evening, Saturday, April 20, for New York. I informed him I would follow on Monday. On the next day the Governor transmitted by telegraph the following letter:—

NEW YORK, April 21, 1861.

Gen. John E. Wool, Troy, N. Y.:—I am glad to learn that you will proceed to New York to-morrow to superintend the forwarding of troops from this and other States, mustered into the service of the General Government. It is eminently proper that a high officer of the army of the United States should discharge this important duty.

E. D. MORGAN.

On the same day I received the following letter by telegraph from Thurlow Weed:—

NEW YORK, April 21, 1861.

Gen. John E. Wool, Troy, N. Y.:—Understanding you are to be here, I deem it advisable from instructions I have from the Secretary of War, General Cameron, that you should be at the Astor House with me.

THURLOW WEED.

By Mr. Weed's letter you will perceive that I was expected to be with him at the Astor House, which I could not assent to from the circumstance that I had already engaged quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel, to which place I had directed all letters, dispatches, &c., intended for me to be sent.

On Monday, 22d April, I proceeded to New-York and took quarters at the St. Nicholas. Soon after my arrival Mr. Weed called on me and urged me to take quarters at the Astor House, previous to which I had been earnestly requested to do so by Mr. Stetson, to which I declined, and from the fact that it would produce confusion, as telegraph dispatches were constantly being received from the Governors of States and other persons.

On the 23d, the Union Defence Committee called on me, among whom were Gen. Dix, Chairman; Mr. Draper, Vice-Chairman; Ex-Gov. Fish, Messrs. Evarts, Wetmore, Dehon, Grinnell, Blatchford, Marshall, Sloan and others. They desired to know what I was prepared to do in this hour of great peril to the country—the Capital being in imminent danger of being taken by the rebels? I replied, anything that would save the Capital, for the preservation of the Union depended on its safety. A programme was soon arranged, which I approved of in behalf of the United States, and immediately set about carrying it into effect. In this place it may be proper to say I reminded the Committee that I had assumed a fearful responsibility, and that probably I would be the only victim, but under the circumstances I was prepared to make the sacrifice, if by it the Capital could be saved.

It must not be forgotten that at this time the citizens of the whole North, East and West were in the highest state of excitement, from apprehension that the Capital of the Union would fall into possession of the rebels of the South; and in the City of New-York they were ready to denounce the Administration, and even threatened to overturn the Government and elect a Dictator, because of the loss of Norfolk, with the navy dépôt—which had cost many millions—and Harper's Ferry, where we had an armory for the manufacture of arms, and the National Capital in danger of a similar fate; and all, as was asserted, from the gross neglect of the Administration to provide the necessary means for their protection.

It was under such circumstances, with all communications closed between Washington and the North, that I entered, in conjunction with the Union Defence Committee, upon the important duties which the emergency seemed to demand. No time was to be lost, as it appeared to every one with whom I held conversation, in forwarding troops for the defence and protection of the Capital. The whole country was organizing and arming with a determination to march to Washington.

On my arrival at New-York I found requisitions from the Governors of nine States for arms and ammunition, all of whom, by my orders, were furnished with a greater or less number of arms, and as many rounds of ammunition as could be spared. Prompt and energetic measures were adopted by myself, as well as the Committee, to secure the capital. Ships were chartered, supplies furnished and troops forwarded with the utmost dispatch to Washington, *via* the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay to Annapolis. Steamers were sent to protect the ships from capture by two privateers reported be off Cape Henry. All vessels carrying troops and supplies were either armed or convoyed to their places of destination—in all which we were supported and greatly aided by Commodore Breese. The steamship *Quaker City*, after landing her troops at Annapolis, was ordered to report to Col. Dimick, commanding Fortress Monroe, to prevent the transportation of cannon, &c., from Norfolk to Old Point Comfort to besiege that fortress, and also to look out for privateers and to protect our vessels going up the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay.

On the requisition of Col. Dimmick, I ordered provisions, carriages, ammunition and implements to Fortress Monroe.

Being informed that the troops at Washington were short of provisions, I ordered Maj. Eaton, until otherwise directed, to send by Perrysville to Annapolis thirty thousand rations daily. All which was promptly, efficiently, successfully and, without any accident whatever, executed; and as was reported, saved the Metropolis from the ravages of war and capture by the rebels of Virginia and Maryland.

Instead of ordering arms to the Governor of Illinois, as applied for, I requested him to take possession of the Arsenal at St. Louis. I also telegraphed Ex-Gov. Banks to assist the Governor in taking the Arsenal; and for the same purpose I sent a special messenger to Hon. F. P. Blair with the request that he would assist in securing the Arsenal. With the return of the messenger I received the thanks of Mr. Blair for the interest I had manifested in the people of the West; and the Governor of Illinois telegraphed me that he had received from the Arsenal twenty-one thousand stand of arms, and one hundred and ten thousand rounds of ammunition, two six-pounder guns, and ammunition for the same. I also, upon the application of the Governor, ordered thirty-two pounder cannon, carriages, &c., to be prepared at the Alleghany Arsenal for Cairo.

I authorized the Governor of New-Hampshire to place the Navy dépôt and harbor of Portsmouth in a state of defence without incurring any unnecessary expenses.

I also gave Gov. Andrew permission to occupy the forts in Boston harbor for the purpose of drilling and disciplining volunteers intended for Washington.

I gave authority to the Mayor and Common Council of New-Bedford to erect defences on Clark's Point, for the protection and defence of the city and harbor at the cost of the city, but to be surrendered up to the United States whenever required by proper authority. I approved of placing into Fort Adams volunteers for the protection of the harbor and town of Newport by Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island.

In order to ascertain if my services in connection with the Union Defence Committee met the approbation of the General-in-Chief, as well as the Secretary of War, I reported to Lieut.-Gen. Scott, on the 23d and 25th of April, what I had done and was doing. On the 25th, I also wrote to the Secretary of War when I informed him that I had transmitted to Lieut.-Gen. Scott several dispatches of what I was doing, without receiving any reply, and I concluded my letter by saying: "I am exceedingly anxious to know the views of the Administration and what it desires; I am running without rudder or compass." By this expression, I intended to be understood that I was executing high and important functions without orders, but which the emergency required—the capital of the Union being in imminent peril of being captured by Southern rebels.

Receiving no acknowledgments, and anxious to know how my conduct was viewed by the authorities at Washington, I sent a special messenger, Col. Schuyler, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp, to call upon Lieut.-Gen. Scott, the Secretary of War and the President, and to inform each and all of the part I was performing, and to obtain their replies. He was unsuccessful and returned, after much trouble and delay on the road, on the morning of the 1st of May, and reported to me that he had been unable to obtain any information on the subject of his mission.

To all which it may not be inappropriate to add that whilst receiving, by request, a passing review of Col. Ellsworth's Regiment of Zouaves, on its route to embark for Washington, Major-Gen. Sandford, with one of his Staff, in a hurried and excited manner, presented me with an order from Gov. Morgan, forbidding the embarkation of the regiment, unless reduced to the number prescribed,—seventy-seven to the company,—and urged me to order the whole to embark, as no part of the regiment would go unless the whole were included. The regiment was escorted by five thousand firemen. The order of the Governor produced intense excitement. I replied to the General that I would not be the first to check the noble and patriotic enthusiasm of the citizens of New-York. The regiment, as it was, should embark. This announcement caused the most enthusiastic cheering of the regiment, the firemen, and the tens of thousands of spectators, which continued long after the imposing spectacle had passed in review.

I have thus detailed the most important part of the services which I performed in conjunction with the Union Defence Committee, from the 23d of April to the 1st of May, inclusive, when, late in the evening of the latter day, I received a communication from Lieut.-Gen. Scott, through his Assistant-Adjutant-General, E. D. Townsend, in which he recommended that I should "return to Troy, to conduct the ordinary routine duties of my Department, and for the recovery of my health, known to be feeble," when at the same time my health was perfect, as it has been ever since. No sick or feeble person could have performed the services demanded by the universal uprising of the people of the Free States, north of the border States, in consequence of the threatened danger of the National Capital, by rebels from Virginia and Maryland.

The loss of the Capital would have led to the breaking up permanently of the Union, and to the immediate and willing recognition of the Southern Confederacy by every European Power. It was this that caused an excitement that could not be restrained. The people rose in their majesty, determined, no matter what might be the sacrifice, to save the Capital, and with it the Union. Believing, what every person believed, that the Capital was in danger, and without being able to communicate with the authorities at Washington, I assumed the responsibility of carrying out, not only the views and wishes of the Union Defence Committee, but those of the whole people of the North, which embraced no less the National Capital than the whole Union.

On the 7th of May, after I had left New-York for my head-quarters, as required by Lieut.-Gen. Scott, I received from the Secretary of War the following letter—not, however, in reply to any letter from myself:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 8, 1861.

To Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool, Troy, N. Y.:

MY DEAR SIR: Appreciating, as I do, your long, able and faithful services and loyalty to the cause of the country, I write merely to request that no requisition for troops or orders for their removal be hereafter issued without first communicating with this Department.

You will, my dear Sir, not consider this as any reflection on anything you may have heretofore done, but merely to avoid any conflict of orders, or confusion of arrangements, and that the Department may at all times know the number of troops called out, and how they may be made available at the shortest notice, without interfering with any previous orders.

With sentiments of the highest personal regard and the strongest appreciation of your valor and patriotism,

I have the honor to be very truly yours,
SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

This letter I acknowledged in the following words:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
TROY, N. Y., May 9, 1861.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

MY DEAR SIR: Be pleased to accept my grateful acknowledgments for your communication of the 6th inst. It is especially gratifying that my conduct hitherto in relation to the affairs of the Union meets your high approbation.

Although I am aware that with the press of business you have little time to read letters, yet, as my conduct in connection with the Union Defence Committee of the citizens of New-York may not be properly understood or appreciated by all in authority at Washington, I avail myself of this occasion to present you with a condensed history of the part I performed in the forwarding of troops and supplies for the protection and defence of Washington, which at the time was reported to be in imminent peril.

To which I added a history of my action with the Union Defence Committee, as represented in this communication, with the omission of ordering Col. Ellworth's Regiment to embark and a few others of no importance, and concluded my letter as follows, viz.:

It is reported in New-York that I was engaged in making contracts for supplies of various kinds to further the objects of the Union Defence Committee, and that the reports have reached Washington. It is due to myself to say that I made no contracts of any kind whatever for the Committee, or in behalf of the Government. At the request of the Committee, however, I signed two charter parties for the ships. I understood the Committee paid the expenses out of the City funds.

To this letter I received from the Secretary of War the following reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 7, 1861.

Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool, Troy, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ult., and I beg you to believe that nothing but the desire to give it that careful consideration, which I found myself unable to do at an earlier moment, has delayed my acknowledgment of its receipt.

You state that it is reported in New-York that you were engaged in making contracts for supplies of various kinds, to further the objects of the Union Defence Committee, and that these reports have reached Washington, and you explain the extent of your participation in the proceedings of that Committee in regard to the contracts. This, I beg to assure you, was unnecessary on your part. No such rumors or reports have reached this Department, and if they had, they would have received no consideration unfavorable to your character. Your own high personal character, as well as your patriotic devotion to the country and long tried service in its defence, afford a sufficient shield to protect you against all reports and vague rumors.

After giving a condensed history of the part you performed in the forwarding of troops and supplies for the protection and defence of Washington, and which, as you state, were performed without orders from any quarter, you say you reported what you had done, and were doing, to Gen. Scott, without obtaining any reply, and that you remained ignorant of the wishes of the authorities until you received a communication from the General-in-Chief directing you to repair to Head-quarters at Troy. You express an anxiety to learn whether the part you performed met the approbation of the General-in-Chief of the War Department; and though you do not expressly say that the letter of the General-in-Chief leaves you in doubt on the subject, your letter justifies this inference, and I therefore deem it but due to you to say that this Department has no disposition to find fault with or make complaint of your conduct in the emergency to which your letter refers. On the contrary, it believes that you were prompted by patriotic motives, and that you did nothing but what you, at the time, were fully persuaded was necessary and under circumstances proper. The order of the General-in-Chief could, therefore, not have been intended to reflect upon your conduct while acting in conjunction with the Union Defence Committee in the City of New-York, though a self-constituted but patriotic body.

In answering you thus frankly, in order to put your mind at rest as to the views of this Department, it is due to it, as well as to you, that I should add, in the same spirit, that you were ordered to return to your head-quarters at Troy, because the issuing of orders by you, on the application of the various Governors, for arms, ammunition, &c., without consultation, a detailed account of which you gave in your letter, seriously embarrassed the prompt and proper administration of this Department, and could not be permitted to be continued without a disregard of law, as well as the disarrangement of its operations. This alone was sufficient to order your return to head-quarters, although the War Department had no disposition to find fault with your motives, unauthorized as were your acts, feeling assured that it was the result of patriotic motives. It was itself, in its ordinary course of official business, attending to the same matters through its properly authorized officers, and you, General, so experienced an officer as you are, must admit, on reflection, that it could not permit a continuance of operations so conflicting with its own, however pure and patriotic might be the motives which induced them.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

The concluding paragraph of this letter, I must confess, surprises me. Indeed, I find myself unable to reconcile what is there said with the letter of the 6th of May. In that letter Secretary Cameron declares he appreciates my zeal, long, able, faithful and loyal services to the country, with the assurance that in saying what he did he intended no reflection on anything that I had heretofore done. In the letter of the 7th of June the Secretary says that I was ordered to return to my head-quarters at Troy because the issuing of orders by me, on the application of the various Governors for arms, ammunition, &c., without consultation—a detailed account of which I gave him in my letter—seriously embarrassed the prompt and proper administration of his department, and could not be permitted to be continued without a disregard of law, as well as the disarrangement of its operations. "This alone was sufficent to order your return to head-quarters." He, however, believes I was prompted by patriotic motives, and that I did nothing but what I, at the time, was fully persuaded was necessary, and, under the circumstances, proper. The Secretary, whilst penning the causes which sent me to Head-quarters, must have overlooked the fact that, at the time I was issuing orders to supply the various Governors with arms and ammunition, no communication could be had with the authorities at Washington, and therefore he could not be consulted. Nevertheless, I made efforts to consult him, by reporting what I was doing to Lieutenant-General Scott, at the same time writing to him, anxious to know the wishes and desires of the Administration. I sent a special messenger to Washington, who returned without obtaining any information on the subject. But the Secretary says I seriously embarrassed the prompt and proper administration of its operations, and that it was itself, in its ordinary course of business, attending to the same matters, through its properly authorized officers. How could this be, when all communications between Washington and the Northern States were prevented by the rebels in Baltimore? If, however, arrangements were made in relation to the movement of troops, or of arming the militia, with reference to future operations in the field, or the protection of Washington, as indicated by the Secretary, I, as commander of the Eastern Department, next in rank to Lieutenant General Scott, ought to have been notified of the fact. This would have been no less in accordance with the usual practice than it was due to the high character so frankly awarded to me in several communications of the Secretary. Again, my experiance in organizing and preparing volunteers for the field would of itself have been sufficient to have designed me for the services which the perilous state of the capital seemed to demand. I, however, received no orders in the case. "To hurry troops to Washington" was not sent to me, but, as it would appear, to the Union Defence Committee of New York, and the Governors of States. The emergency demanded prompt action. It was called for by the Free States of the North, from apprehension that not only the National Capital, but the Union, was in danger of a total dissolution. The services which I performed were in accordance with the wishes and desires of the people of the States North of the Border States, and approved and urged by Vice-President Hamlin, Gov. Morgan, Senator Sherman, of Ohio; Senator Chandler, of Michigan; Senator Foot, of Vermont; Senator Baker, of Oregon; to which I might add all the Governors of the Northern Free States. The requisitions on me of the various Governors were in consequence of not being able to communicate with the authorities at Washington. If I had failed or hesitated to perform what the whole country required, I would have been denounced for wanting in zeal and firmness, if not as an enemy to the country.

I received no instructions from the Secretary of War, and I heard of none, except in the dispatch of Thurlow Weed, dated the 21st of April, and what will be found in this letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 21, 1861.

Alexander Cummings, Esq.:

This Department needs at this moment an intelligent, experienced and energetic man, in whom it can rely, to assist in pushing forward troops, munitions and supplies. You are acquainted with the internal arrangements and connections of the railroads in Pennsylvania, over which for the present they will have to come; and while I am aware that your private affairs may demand your time, I am sure your patriotism will induce you to aid me even at loss to yourself.

With this view, I will thank you, in consultation with the officers of the Army and Navy, to assist in getting vessels, arranging with the railroad companies for the accommodation of the troops as fast as they are ready to march to their destination, and also to assist them in making purchases or other arrangements, and to communicate, at the earliest moment, any information of service to this Department. Very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

The above letter was indorsed by me as follows:

Alexander Cummings will confer with Col. Tompkins and Major Eaton, who will give such instructions as will enable him to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of War. He will also confer with the Union Defence Committee, who will employ him in the capacity and in the discharge of the duties indicated in the instructions of the Secretary of War.

By examination of Secretary Cameron's letter to Alexander Cummings, Esq., it will be perceived that a civilian was charged with the execution of duties that properly belonged to the staff officers stationed in the City of New-York, viz.: Col. D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Major Eaton, Commissary of Subsistence, and Major Thornton, of Ordnance; all capable, efficient and prompt in the discharge of every duty required of them, and under my orders performed the duties assigned to Mr. Cummings. The railroads to Washington could not be used for the transportation of troops or supplies, owing to the destruction of bridges, &c., by rebels from Baltimore. Hence they were sent by the way of the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay. I ordered Col. Tompkins to send two vessels to ply between Perryville and Annapolis for the purpose of transporting troops and supplies to the latter place as soon as it could be done with safety. Arrangements accordingly were made with the railroad companies, and Gen. Patterson sent troops to Perryville to guard that place. Therefore, as it appears to me, I in nowise interfered with any arrangements made by Secretary Cameron with Mr. Cummings. On the contrary, I think that all he expected of the latter gentleman was more than he anticipated by the measures adopted under my orders. Why should Mr. Cummings be employed when we had staff officers to perform the duties required of him?

In thus presenting my views in regard to my conduct whilst in connection with the Union Defence Committee, and in relation to the orders of Lieut.-Gen. Scott and Secretary Cameron, I would not be understood to complain of being sent to my head-quarters at Troy, or of not being ordered into the field to battle against the traitors of the Union. The President having the power, has, of course, the right, to judge of the fitness of officers for command, whether for the field or any other military position. But I think I have just cause to complain of being placed in the position I find myself, and for no other reason than I made efforts and furnished means to save the National Capital. In ordering arms and ammunition to be issued to various Governors I did no more, and for the same reasons, than the President has done. It was a necessity demanded by the whole people of the North, arising from the perilous state of the country—all communication with Washington being closed.

Therefore, is it just that I should be confined at my head-quarters, when the Union Defence Committee, with whom I was associated, and who approbated my conduct in the most exalted terms, received more than the thanks of the Administration, without any allusion to myself, for the forces that arrived so opportunely at the Capital; that civilians should be appointed to take rank over me in the Army, and that I should be refused a command, although named for one, as I am infomed, by Lieutenant-General Scott?

To say the least of it, it is singular treatment to him who was one of the first to sound the tocsin of alarm and arouse the people North of the Border States to the dangers which menaced them from the South, and attested in hundreds of responses to my published letters with the declaration that the people were ready, and would furnish any number of men and any amount of money to preserve the Union. When the President elect was threatened by Virginians that he should not be inaugurated at Washington, the preservation of the Union being a paramount object with me, I tendered my services, to the extent of my power and ability, to assist in placing him, legally and constitutionally, in the Presidential chair; and I was at Washington for that purpose on the 4th of March.

In conclusion, permit me to ask, is such loyalty and devotion to country to be spurned by this Administration? I feel assured that the people of the North will not sanctiog such conduct, nor will they ever abandon their best and devoted friend,

Your friend, JOHN E. WOOL.

LOAN FROM THE BOSTON BANKS.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 25.

The circular from Secretary Chase, asking a loan of $5,000,000 from the Boston Banks for sixty days, at six per cent. interest, is being readily responded to. Yesterday several of the banks subscribed from $100,000 to $250,000 each, while the others concur, but have to refer the matter to their Boards of Directors.

THE WOMEN'S CENTRAL ASSOCCIATION OF RELIEF.

ROOM NO. 25, FIRST HALL, COOPER UNION.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1861.

All articles for the use of our sick and wounded if sent to the above address, will be forwarded directly to the Sanitary Commission at Washington, and distributed through them.

Hospital clothing, which is not supplied by the Government, is wanted *immediately*.

The shirts should be made of two breadths of unbleached muslin, 1¼ yards long, one yard wide, open one-half yard at the bottom; length of sleeve, three-quarters of a yard; length of arm-hole, twelve inches; length of collar, twenty inches; length of slit in front, one yard—a piece four inches wide lapping under—fastened with four tapes.

Short bed-gowns, made like long, only one yard long and open in front.

Loose cotton drawers, 1¼ yards long, with breadth of one yard wide unbleached muslin in each leg, with a hem and drawing-string around the waist and the bottom of each leg; length from waist to crotch on the back, 12 inches, and in the front, 11 inches, with three buttons and button-holes.

Fine groceries, wine and spirits are much needed, also sheets and pillow-cases.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., President.
H. W. BELLOWS, Pres. Sanitary Com.
W. H. DRAPER, M. D.,
Mrs. R. M. BLATCHFORD,
Mrs. G. L. SCHUYLER,
Miss COLLINS,
Members Executive Committee.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE THIRD VERMONT REGIMENT.

MORE YANKEE SCHOOL TEACHERS GOING SOUTH.

This regiment, which has been encamped at St. Johnsbury, Vt., during the last six weeks, arrived in Jersey City, *en route* for the seat of war, yesterday morning. The members are from different parts of the State, but more particularly the northern part, east of the Green Mountains. The regiment numbers some nine hundred men, including a brass band of twenty-four pieces, which is under the direction of D. H. Adams, of Burlington. All the members of the regiment are young men, averaging not over 24 years of age; they are an athletic, brawny looking set of fellows, consisting of farmers, lumbermen, machinists, mechanics, professional men, and about 200 school-teachers. The baggage train consists of 17 wagons, a band-wagon and ambulances; each of which is drawn by four horses. The horses and wagons did not come on with the regiment. Yesterday the horses left St. Johnsbury by railroad; at Concord, N.H., it was the intention to stop and take on board the wagons and further them to Baltimore, where they will be delivered to the regiment. The regiment left St. Johnsbury on the 24th, and came *via* Springfield and Hartford, to New-Haven, where the steamer *Elm City* was chartered to convey them to Jersey City, where they took a special train for Baltimore. Along the whole *route* the residents of the various towns where the train stopped at, came to the stations and cheered them, in fact the whole journey was a complete ovation; the citizens sent into the cars all sorts of refreshments to regale the men. Just before the train started the band would strike up some national air as a parting salute. The whole of the men are armed with the Enfield rifle, and the regiment is well furnished with all necessary equipments for the camp. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Colonel, Wm. F. Smith; Lieut.-Colonel, Breed N. Hyde; Major, N. W. Cochran; Adjutant, Asa P. Blunt; Quartermaster, Redfield Proctor; Surgeon, Henry James; Assistant Surgeon, David M. Goodwin; Sergeant-Major, Leo Hyde; Quartermaster-Sergeant, John W. Ramsay; Commissary-Sergeant, H. H. Matthews; Hospital Steward, Wm. L. Jackson; Drum-Major, Seymour O. Cook; Musical Leader, Henry N. Crossman; Chaplain, Moses P. Parnelle. Company A, Springfield—Captain, W. G. Veasey; First Lieutenant, Frederick Crane; Second Lieutenant, W. W. Floyd. Company B, Coventry—Captain, A. E. West; First Lieutenant, Enoch H. Bartlett; Second Lieutenant, John H. Coburn. Company C, Wells River—Captain, D. T. Corbin; First Lieutenant, D. C. Haviland; Second Lieutenant, Edwin W. Noyes. Company D, Charleston—Captain, F. G. Harrington; First Lieutenant, D. G. Henneson; Second Lieutenant, Charles Bishop. Company E, Johnson—Captain, A. J. Blanchard; First Lieutenant, Robert D. Whittemore; Second Lieutenant, Burr J. Austin. Company F, Hartford—Captain, Thomas O. Leaven; First Lieutenant, Samuel E. Pingrey; Second Lieutenant, Edward A. Chandler. Company G, St. Johnsbury—Captain, Lorenzo Allen; First Lieutenant, John H. Hutchinson; Second Lieutenant, Moses F. Brown. Company H, St. Alban's—Captain, Thomas F. House; First Lieutenant, Waterman F. Corey; Second Lieutenant, Romee H. Start. Company I, Guildhall—Captain, Thomas Nelson; First Lieutenant, James Powers; Second Lieutenant, Alexander M. Beattie. Company K, Calais—Captain, Elon O. Hammond; First Lieutenant, Amasa T. Smith; Second Lieutenant, Alonzo E. Pierce.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

GREAT TURN-OUT OF THE PEOPLE.

The announcement that the Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, Twenty-eighth and Eighth Regiments would arrive from Washington yesterday forenoon, drew thousands of the citizens out to witness and to take part in their reception. As early as 9 o'clock, Broadway, near Cortlandt-street, was thronged, and from thence to the Jersey City Ferry the entire street and sidewalks were blocked with people. From all the windows and housetops, flags were flying, and stretched across the streets were banners containing inscriptions of welcome. On one of these were the words: "Welcome, New-York's gallant sons," and upon another, "Defenders of our Flag, welcome. God bless you!"

These sentiments, which were displayed by the patriotic occupants of two or three stores in the street, were evidently shared by the vast multitude who had gathered to unite in the expected ovation. Four hundred ex-members of the Eighth Regiment formed at the lower part of the street to act as an escort of honor. Each person wore a white silk badge, inscribed "Washington Greys Association, Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. T." One hundred policemen from the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Twenty-seventh Precincts, were present under Capt. Mount, of the Fourth, to preserve order and keep open the line of march. The Eighth Regiment old troop, with 80 men and six pieces, were on the adjoining pier, under Capt. Phillips, to fire a salute, and at 11 o'clock Infantry Company A, in command of Ex-Adjutant Blauvelt, arrived with a band to lead the escort. They were accompanied by Capt. Varian's troop, which recently arrived from Washington.

The Anderson Zouave Cadets, a juvenile company, belonging to the North-Moore-street Public School, seventy-five in number, under Col. Dupignac, accompanied by Prof. Morehouse, came down and solicited the privilege of marching with the escort. Young Miss Robinson, beautifully dressed as the Goddess of Liberty, acted as *vivandiere*, and attracted much attention.

The announcement that the regiments had not arrived at Philadelphia as late as 11 o'clock, greatly disappointed the thousands who had assembled, and they reluctantly departed to return again in the afternoon. Meantime, the telegraph brought word that they would probably arrive by the late evening train, at 9½ o'clock P. M.; but by the time the evening papers and bulletins had announced this, it was ascertained that neither of the regiments had arrived at Philadelphia. Later in the evening, when Broadway was again filled with anxious crowds, news came that the Eighth and Seventy-first were at Havre de Grace, and the train delayed by some accident.

It now became apparent that they would not reach New-York until 4 or 5 o'clock this Friday morning, and that there was great uncertainty about the whole matter. It was also stated that the presence of many wounded soldiers on the train required a slow and careful movement. As this became known in the street the crowds began gradually to retire to their homes, but it was 11 o'clock before all had left. The Eighth and Seventy-first will come by the Amboy route, landing at Pier No. 1, North River, and the Sixty-ninth by the New-Jersey Railroad, crossing at Cortlandt-street. A deputation of the friends of the Seventy-first meet at the Astor House at 7 o'clock this morning to join in the reception.

RECEPTION OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT BY THE UNITED SONS OF ERIN.

A meeting of the various Societies of Irishmen was held at Hibernia Hall last evening, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements to receive the Sixty-ninth Regiment, on their arrival in this City from the scene of battle to-day. Thirteen Societies were represented, including the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Exile Club, St. James, Patrick Guard, Emerald Guard, 'Longshoremen, and others. The different Societies will assemble on the Battery at 7 o'clock this morning, form in line, and proceed to Cortlandt-street Ferry, and there await the arrival of the regiment. The proposed line of march is up Cortlandt-street and Broadway to Union-square, round the Washington Statue and down Fourth-avenue and the Bowery, to head-quarters. A member from each Society will proceed to Jersey City and act as escort. Owen Keenan was chosen Grand Marshal for the day.

BROOKLYN MILITARY NEWS.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., of this city, Col. Bennet, was mustered out of the service yesterday, and will arrive here this morning. The regiment will meet with a good reception.

The Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. Abel Smith, will reach home on Thursday next—at least this is what several of the members of that regiment say who reached home last night. A large majority of both of these regiments, it is said, will reënlist for the war.

Letters received in this city, yesterday, from members of the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Wood, state that the first fire they were under at Bull's Run was poured into them by the Seventy-first Regiment, killing and wounding, the writers assert, 40 men.

Ensign Head, of the Fourteenth Regiment, was killed while holding the colors far in advance of the corps. He passed the colors to a companion and sank to the ground, and as he did so, sung out "Go ahead boys, don't mind me."

Capt. Gott, of the "Brooklyn Greys," (Home Guard,) is actively engaged in raising a regiment to serve for the war.

Capt. C. O. Belden, of the Long Island Regiment, now stationed at Fort Schuyler, has opened a regimental recruiting-office at No. 170 Fulton-street.

The Scott Rifles went into camp at East New-York yesterday. The regiment is nearly full, and recruits are now uniformed as soon as enrolled.

S. T. Waterhouse, of the New-York Fire Zouaves, was brought to his house, No. 240 South Second-street, late on Wednesday night, by his father. He was wounded at the fight at Bull's Run, and his wounds were dressed for the first time since he left the field yesterday morning. He will recover.

Robert Welsh, of the Seventy-first Regiment, a prominent member of the Ridgewood Temperance Union, in the Eastern District, was wounded in the late battle.

Geo. W. Smith, of the Seventy-first, also a resident of the Eastern District, at last accounts, was a prisoner in the hands of the rebels.

There is no positive information yet as to the fate of Col. A. M. Wood, of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

Amusements.

De Cordova's Lyceum.—Mr. R. J. De Cordova, a gentleman who is well known as one of our best lecturers, and in a branch almost exclusively his own, has arrived, it will be perceived, at the dignity of an establishment of his own. The Lyceum has flashed upon our firmament like the war comet, but is better known. In its lugubrious moments it is called Hope Chapel, and as such has long been the prey of lecturers. Mr. De Cordova in re-christening the place has in a way protested against its antecedents. Dullness, we may be sure, will be banished from its precincts whilst he is there, and excitement, if not fun, reign in its place. For although Mr. De Cordova is famous for humor, he possesses the twin brother of that faculty, pathos, and can turn from the ludicrous side of the Prince's visit to the earnest one of the Great Rebellion, without laying aside a particle of his natural ability.

The entertainment provided for the opening of the Lyceum was a new historical poem treating of the various events of the war, and illustrated in a novel way by a series of dissolving views. The latter are twenty-three in number, and represent the principal events of the struggle now in progress, and also the personages who have figured in them. The poem furnishes a pleasing and heroic frame to the pictures, and prepares the mind in the most agreeable way for their contemplation. During its delivery, Mr. De Cordova was frequently applauded to the skies, a token of appreciation justly due to the extremely effective and picturesque way in which he has handled topics that in any other dressing would savor of the newspapers. As a brilliant chronicle of the times, we commend this entertainment. It is one of the few things that can be enjoyed equally by the young and the old.

Winter Garden.—A timely addition to the threadbare *repertoire* of the Florences was made on Monday evening in the shape of a patriotic drama called the "Patriot's Dream." The production, we are informed, is not altogether fresh, having been played at another theatre. It has been adapted, however, to the artists now at the Winter Garden, and is not worse than the pieces they usually play. Several very effective *tableaux* have been prepared, and insured the success of the drama. Mr. and Mrs. Florence were excellent.

The Turf.

TROTTING MATCH BETWEEN FLORA TEMPLE, IN HARNESS, AND ETHAN ALLEN AND MATE TO WAGON.

Yesterday a trotting match took place on Fashion Course, Long Island, between b. m. *Flora Temple*, in harness, and b. s. *Ethan Allen* and mate, to wagon, for $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5. *Ethan Allen* won the first heat; *Flora Temple* the second and race, owing to *Ethan* and mate running away with their driver, S. McLaughlin. They ran, two miles, before he could pull them up. *Flora* trotted this heat in 2:20¼, being the quickest time ever made on Long Island. Over ten thousand spectators were present, the largest number known on a Long Island race-course for some years.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 25—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Capt. Haworth, A. Perrie and lady, Miss Kate Donnell, Mr. Adams and lady, Mr. O'Connor, W. Wolley, Mr. Foconia, F. Burgess, Rev. Thos. Keating, H. O. Innes, Mr. Wright, Mrs. Wright, A. Rawlings, S. G. Dodsworth, F. Hore, R. Hore, Mrs. and Miss Knowles, Mrs. and Miss Egan, Mrs. Buckley, Master Buckley, Miss M. A. Buckley, F. D. Huttlestone, Mr. Saadberg, E. Coleman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 50 | Sun sets.... 7 22 | Moon rises... 9 23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 22 | Gov. Island.11 11 | Hell Gate....12 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 25.

Cleared.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Washington.

Barks Teti, (Ital.,) Cacace, Queenstown, F. Berthoud; Ella, Howes, Marseilles.

Brigs E. A. Reed, Crane, Barbados, Metcalf & Duncan; Persia, (Br.,) Smith, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolff; Joseph Hume, (Br.,) Kenafly, Cork, Daniel Stone; Liberatus, Anderson, Bristol, Holmboe & Co.; Uranus, Fickett, Gibraltar; Chicopee, Tinkham, Barcelona; Cordelia, Griffin, Halifax, J. Leycraft.

Schooners J. L. Bowman, Davis, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; E. J. Talbot, Amsbury, Harbor Grace, N. G., D. R. De Wolff; G. A. Hayden, Smith, Bristol, L. Kenny; L. A. Orcutt, Sweetland, Bowdenham, Metcalf & Duncan.

Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Bristol.

Arrived.

U. S. Revenue cutter Crawford, from a cruise.

U. S. steam transport Vanderbilt, Lefevre, Fort Pickens July 16, and Tortugas 20th. Arrived at Sandy Hook at 11 P. M. of the 24th.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br. screw,) McGuigan, Liverpool July 10, and Queenstown 11th, at 4:30 P. M., with mdse. and 130 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Arrived off the Battery at 4 A. M. July 10, passed ships Australia and Neptune going into Liverpool; 11th, passed steamship City of Baltimore, bound E.; 12th, passed a large steamer bound E., supposed to be the Africa; 19th, passed several large icebergs; July 22, lat. 42 41, lon. 62 8, at 5:30 P. M., passed ship James Foster, Jr., Young, from Liverpool June 19, bound to New-York. July 24, lat. 40 34, lon. 71 8, exchanged signals with ship Persia.

Steamer Raritan, Glover, Taunton, with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Willing, Claypool, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Revenue, Luce, Havre June 12, in ballast to Bowland & Frothingham. The first six days had easterly winds to lon. 20; since had a succession of head winds and calms. June 29, saw a whale-ship showing a red burgee signal with a cross in it.

Ship Victory, Ainsworth, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. and 121 passengers to David Ogden. June 26, lat. 44 50, lon. 33 30, spoke bark Friendship, of Liverpool. The Captain had died.

Ship Trumbull, Collum, Liverpool June 16, with coal to Ralph Post. June 29, lat. 43 42, lon. 35 36, spoke whaling bark Tropic Bird, of New-Bedford, with 750 bbls.—all well. Crossed the Banks in lat. 44; saw no ice.

Ship London, Hurlbut, London and the Isle of Wight June 17, with mdse and 60 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Lat. 43, lon. 48, passed two icebergs; 15th inst., passed ship Thomas Watson, bound east, showing a secession flag.

Ship Thornton, Collins, Liverpool June 21, with mdse. and 114 passengers to Williams & Guion. Has experienced light airs from west, and calms the entire passage.

Ship Shepherd Knapp, Martin, Liverpool June 14, with coal, salt and tin to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Has had light winds and calms with much fog; has been 19 days west of the Banks.

Ship Java, Daggett, Glasgow June 15, and Greenoch 16th, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Has had light winds and fog. From lat. 54, lon. 50, to the northern edge of the Grand Banks, passed 200 miles of ice.

Ship Tornado, (Br., of Liverpool,) Morison, Liverpool via Halifax 11 ds., in ballast to W. Lidderdale. Has had a great deal of fog, with light westerly winds and calms.

Ship Admiral, Bliffins, Havre June 12, with mdse. and 60 passengers to S. M. Fox & Bro.

Ship G. B. Lamar, Bradley, London and Gravesend June 14, to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Speedwell, (of Boston,) Eldridge, Monaco June 6; passed the Rock June 20, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. June 20, Capt. Enoch Howes died in a fit in lat. 38 39, lon. 40 31.

Bark Michele Galatola, (Ital.,) Mancino, Bristol 43 ds., in ballast to master. On the Banks saw a large iceberg.

Miscellaneous.

Port Lewis, Mauritius, June 5.—Ship Harvest (previously reported) was found impossible to repair, and she was sold on the 17th ult. The hull and spars brought $1,000; sails, rigging and outfit, from $5,000 to $6,000; the oil was shipped to London. The only American vessels now in port are ship Hydra, of and from Boston, discharging; ship Kineo, of Bath, from Callao; ship Zephyr, of New-London; bark Brewster, of Mystic. The ship Ocean Eagle sailed on the 8th.—By letter to Ellwod Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.

Loss of Schooner Bowditch.—Capt. Perkins, of schr. Bowditch, of Castine, hence for St. Ann's Bay, Jam., states that he sailed from this port on the 2d of July, for Jamaica, and that on the 10th, in a tremendous hurricane, was boarded by a sea, which carried away both masts, and washed all hands overboard. He succeeded in getting on board by the main boom, and remained on the wreck 8 days without food or water, until rescued by Capt. Wooster, of the schooner Fantuazzi, from Arroyo, P. R., for this port.

MILITARY.

$100 BOUNTY WHEN TERM OF ENLISTMENT EXPIRES.

PAY COMMENCES IMMEDIATELY.

Able-bodied men, not over 40 years old, will still be received in Company K, Capt. Peck, of the First Regiment Long Island Volunteers. This Company is already mustered into the United States service, and at Fort Schuyler. Apply to Mr. GORMAN, clerk of the *Major Anderson*, foot of Peck-slip, at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. daily, or to Capt. PECK, at the Fort.

UNION LIFE GUARD—COL. JULIAN ALLEN—Head-quarters, No. 130 Water-st., New-York. Parties having companies ready can be taken into this regiment, which was accepted by the Secretary of War on the 20th inst., and ordered to be mustered in. They will be armed, equipped and quartered immediately. Each officer furnishing 82 men, rank and file, will be entitled to a Captaincy; furnishing 50 men, to a first lieutenancy; 30 men, to a second lieutenancy. For particulars, call or address immediately at Head-quarters, as above. None but effective men will be received.

A CHAPLAIN WAITING.—A CLERGYMAN of the M. E. Church, of good report—a man of piety, talent and usefulness—a pastor for 20 years, and now the pastor of a large church, with vouchers in any quantity, wishes a Chaplain's post in the Army, that he may serve his country and his countrymen in this our day of trial—this is his only motive, as he is no ecclesiastical adventurer, nor a drug in the clerical market. Parties interested may address G. C. BARTLETT, Beverly, N. J.

THE MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE OF the Thirteenth Regiment, also of the Home Guard of Brooklyn, are requested to meet at the Armory, at 1 o'clock, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, in fatigue uniform, to receive the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Brooklyn. By order of
WM. EVERDELL, JR., Major.
J. H. Ackerman, Adjutant.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

THE MEMBERS OF RESERVE GUARD, Company G, Twelfth Regiment, are requested to meet at the Armory, No. 594 Broadway, this Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, without fail. Punctual attendance is expected. By order, A. R. SCOFIELD, Captain.
J. L. Townsend, Secretary.

LIEUTENANT WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN who will advance some funds towards recruiting a few men to fill up a company attached to a regiment now forming in this City can secure the lieutenancy of the same by applying at room No. 7, Wood's building, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

WANTED—FORTY RECRUITS TO JOIN COMPANY D, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., now in the service of the Government, for the war. Apply to Company D. Drill rooms corner 13th-st., and University-place.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

PROGRAMME

OF THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE COL. WM. D. KENNEDY.

Military escort under the direction of Brig.-Gen. Hall, consisting of the Eleventh Regiment.
Col. Fried and Staff of the Fifty-fifth Regiment.
Hearse.
Pall-bearers.
Clergy and Physicians.
Family of Deceased.
His Honor the Mayor, Committee of Arrangements, and the Common Council of the City of New-York, in carriages.
Board of Supervisors.
Heads of Departments.
Tammany Society.
Masonic and Odd-Fellows Societies.
Democratic Republican General Committee of Tammany Hall.
Citizens generally.

The Heads of Departments are requested to close their offices at 12 M., on the day of the funeral.

The cortege will move from the Church of the Memorial (Hammond-st. and Waverley-place,) thence to 7th-av. to 14th-st., through 14th-st. to Broadway, through Broadway to Grand-st., thence to the ferry.

By order of the Committee.

Aldermen.	*Councilmen.*
ANDRE FREMONT,	ALEX. BRANDON,
CHAS. J. CHIPP,	WM. ORTON,
G. M. PLATT,	JOHN HOGAN,
F. I. A. BOOLE,	ABRAHAM LENT,
TERRANCE FARLEY,	GEO. A. BARNEY.

ANDRE FREMONT, Chairman.
Geo. A. Barney, Secretary.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in good style; understands meats, poultry, baking, game and fancy dishes; wages $7; City or country. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer and vegetable gardener, by one who understands farming in all its branches. Call or address M. D., for two days, at No. 366 Hudson-st.